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Week In

Congress

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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THE CAPITOL

Various proposals have been made to erect a new Capitol building and make the existing structure a national shrine. But until the suggestions get more consideration than they have so far, the Capitol will remain the center of the United States Government. How much do you know about this structure? Try for 6 out of 9 points.

- Q--Under whose Administration was the Capitol first occupied: (a) Jefferson; (b) John Quincy Adams; (c) Jackson; (d) John Adams? (1 point)
 - A--(d). The northern wing of the Capitol was completed first and the legislative and judicial branches of the Government were housed there when moved from Philadelphia in 1800.
- Q--The early Capitol differed greatly from the one we know today. When was the existing structure finished? (3 points)
 - A--The entire Capitol building was completed in 1865 when the original wood-copper dome was replaced with the existing cast iron one. However, the House chamber was occupied for legislative purposes on Dec. 16, 1857, the Senate chamber on Jan. 4, 1859.
- Q--True or false: Congress has authorized extension, by 40 feet, of the central, eastern facade of the Capitol to make it even with the House and Senate wings. (1 point)

- A--True. Congress appropriated \$12 million for this purpose in the legislative appropriation for fiscal 1957. Work on the extension has not begun.
- Q--Whose statue crowns the top of the Capitol dome: (a) Liberty; (b) George Washington; (c) Freedom; (d) Justice; (e) Christopher Columbus? (1 point)
 - A--(c). The 14,985-pound bronze statue of Freedom was placed on top of the Capitol in 1863,
- Q--The Capitol has its own police force. How big is it and how is it chosen? (2 points)
 - A--Members of the 180-man Capitol police force are sponsored by Congressmen under the patronage system. Congress provides funds for the maintenance of the force each year in the legislative branch appropriation bill.
- Q--True or false: There are five office buildings to provide working space for Members of Congress. (1 point)
 - A--False. Three office buildings, two for the House and one for the Senate, are in use. A second Senate Office Building is under construction and should be finished by early 1958. Excavations have been started, and \$10 million appropriated by Congress, for a third House Office Building.

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BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS PRESS FOR FEDERAL SPENDING CUTS

Three nationwide business organizations have outlined specific reductions they think can be made in President Eisenhower's fiscal 1958 budget. The largest proposed reduction -- \$8.2 billion -- was backed by the National Assn. of Manufacturers. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States suggested a cut of \$5 billion; the Council of State Chambers of Commerce recommended a \$4.5 billion reduction. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce suggestions were for President Eisenhower's requests of \$73.3 billion in new appropriations for fiscal 1958; the other organization-backed cuts would be for the \$71.8 billion the President estimates the Government was obligated to spend for fiscal 1958. (Other budget comments, p. 375)

Following are the recommendations of each group:

U.S. Chamber of Commerce

Although Philip M. Talbott, new president of the U.S. Chamber, March 16 set the Chamber's budget-cutting goal at \$5 billion, his organization so far has recommended cuts of only \$4.4 billion, the largest being a decrease of \$1.5 billion from the \$38 billion requested for defense. The Chamber also urged a reduction of \$801 million from the Administration's proposed \$4.4 billion foreign aid program, with \$433 million to be taken away from military aid funds, \$200 million deducted from non-military aid items and \$168 million cut from other aid.

The breakdown of Chamber proposals, in millions of dollars:

	Administration Proposals	U.S. Chamber's Proposed Cuts
Defense	\$38,500	\$1,500
Foreign Aid	4,400	801
Independent Offices	7,346	530
Public Assistance	1,684	500
School Construction	451	451
Agriculture Department	5,330	195
Interior Department	704	91
Labor Department	418	12
Contingencies	500	250
Executive Offices	12	.32

Independent Offices the Chamber said should stand fund cuts included the Federal Power Commission, Civil Defense Administration, Federal Trade Commission, Veterans' Administration, General Services Administration and Housing and Home Finance Agency. Cuts also were urged in the \$20 million requested for the Civil Service Commission, but no amounts were specified. In recommending reductions in Executive Offices funds, the Chamber said the President should "serve as an example to the rest of the Government."

National Assn. of Manufacturers

A 50-page report of the NAM government economy committee circulated among NAM members, Congressmen and the Administration recommended reductions of \$8.2 billion in the budget. The cuts, said NAM, could be accomplished "without weakening military security or impairing any essential civilian programs." Under the NAM plan, the Mutual Security Program would be cut \$2.3 billion, and Defense Department funds of \$38 billion would be sliced 5 percent. Non-military spending cuts would total \$4 billion by eliminating certain programs, such as school aid, juvenile delinquency and urban renewal, budgeted for \$1.4 billion, and curtailing others by \$2.7 billion. NAM called for "more realistic budgeting" by the Atomic Energy Commission, elimination of \$30 million proposed for atomic plant construction and a cut in Veterans' Administration funds of \$337 million.

State Chambers of Commerce

In its proposals to eliminate \$4.5 billion from the budget, the Council of State Chambers recommended that no new funds go for the Mutual Security Program, thus cutting \$1.1 billion. The Council proposed the Government reduce by \$518 million such state grants-in-aid programs as public assistance and welfare, school aid and school lunches. The organization recommended the rejection of proposals to expand such programs as atomic energy plant construction, civil defense, TVA power facilities, veterans' benefits, military public works, military personnel benefits and Farmers' Home Administration loans.

Other Groups

Smaller organizations also have urged reductions in Federal spending. The National Conference of State Taxpayer Executives, representing taxpayer groups in 37 states, said "the most pressing need facing the American people is a reduction in Federal spending." It also urged Congress to review Federal debt retirement, improve annual control of spending, keep Government centralization at a minimum, modify and eliminate Government activity interfering with private enterprise and consider "responsibly" Hoover Commission recommendations.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Assn. Feb. 11 urged Congress "to postpone or eliminate the less pressing items" in the fiscal 1958 budget and discourage "demands for more Government aid, interference or

paternalistic programs."

The national policy committee of For America, headed by former Utah Gov. J. Bracken Lee (R), March 12 said: "Eisenhower's dollar throwaways make Roosevelt and Truman look like penny-pinching old Scrooges." The Southern States Industrial Council March 1 said "Government spending does not guarantee prosperity."

TALBOTT NAMED CHAMBER HEAD

Philip M. Talbott March 15 was named president of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. Talbott, 61, of Arlington, Va., is senior vice president of a Washington, D.C., department store. He also is president of the Washington Board of Trade and served two terms as president of the National Retail Dry Goods Assn. in 1955-56. Talbott formally takes office April 30, when current Chamber President John S. Coleman becomes chairman of the board

At a March 16 news conference, Talbott said he was a "Harry Byrd Democrat from Virginia," who voted for President Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956. Talbott said a \$5 billion cut in the Federal budget and improvement in methods of distribution to keep production high were two steps essential to maintaining business health. He said it was Congress' responsibility to cut the President's proposed \$71.8 billion budget for fiscal 1958.

Talbott said he supported the Chamber's proposals for large cuts in foreign aid and school aid recommendations. He said the states had done a good job in meeting their school needs and probably would have done better without Federal aid "dangling before them." He said he supported a postal rate increase and defense spending could be cut by eliminating "overlapping responsibilities."

The whole theme of today's business outlook should be "opportunities unlimited," Talbott said, adding he was confident of the economic future if the Government stopped "spending more than it takes in."

NEW ORGANIZATIONS FORMED

Seven associations have banded together into a national organization to promote legislation to establish voluntary pension plans for the self-employed. Formation of the new group was announced March 8 by the American Medical Assn., one of the organization's charter members. Named the "American Thrift Assembly for Ten Million Self-Employed," the group's office is at 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Washington attorney F. Joseph Donohue is its national chairman. In addition to the AMA, charter members of the organization are the American Bar Assn., the American Institute of Accountants, the American Retail Federation, the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards, the American Dental Assn. and the National Assn. of Retail Druggists.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People March 14 announced the formation of a group to fight racial discrimination in hospitals called the Imhotep National Conference on Hospital Integration. The organization is supported by NAACP, the National Medical Assn. and the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia. The NAACP said 200 delegates from 21 states March 8-9 attended the first conference at Washington, D.C. A second conference is planned for 1958. Rep. Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.), speaking before the group March 8 proposed that private voluntary hospitals which practice racial discrimination be deprived of their tax exemption status as a "just penalty" for such practices. Conference Chairman, Dr. W. Montague Cobb of the NAACP said the delegates outlined a "sound program for future constructive action." Cobb said the group would seek an amendment to the Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1956 to prohibit racial discrimination and work until it "has been eliminated from hospitals in the U.S."

GOVERNMENT 'LOBBYING'

Sen. John Marshall Butler (R Md.) March 16 said the Civil Aeronautics Administration and Civil Aeronautics Board had engaged in "subtle and not too subtle" lobbying against use of Friendship Airport in Maryland as a second airport for the Washington, D.C., area. Butler continued: "The Senate has created a special committee to investigate private lobbies. I hope it will act on Federal lobbying too, for it can be extremely dangerous to our form of government." Butler said that "neither Congress nor the public will tolerate lobbying on the part of Federal agencies."

Butler said his charges referred to a speech by a CAA technician who "appeared before a group in Virginia in an effort to promote...a new airport in Burke, Va." Chairman A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Aviation Subcommittee March 19 called Butler's allegations "entirely unwarranted and uncalled for." Monroney said the CAA technician had given a technical talk on the impact of jet transports on a community, added that there had been considerable lobbying by Maryland interests against the Burke proposal.

ADA ASKS GOP RIGHTS BACKING

Americans for Democratic Action March 15 urged Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn to "persuade Republican members of the House Judiciary Committee to support the President's program" for civil rights. Joseph L. Rauh Jr., ADA national chairman, wired Alcorn that the President's civil rights bill was "being mutilated in Committee by a voting combination of Dixie Democrats and Republicans." He said the bill was a "minimum proposal from the beginning" and urged the Administration to assert its leadership to prevent all meaningful provisions from being stripped away. Rauh said since Southerners are "uncompromisingly opposed to civil rights legislation, the only hope for the proposal is to break up this Dixie-GOP coalition." (Weekly Report, p. 364)

GRANGE WANTS RE-EXAMINATION

Herschel D. Newsom, master of the National Grange, March 19 urged a re-examination and revaluation of current farm programs. Newsom said "the theory that lower farm prices would increase consumption and reduce production and therefore bolster farm income" had proved unsound. He said that "in spite of these programs, total farm output was running at a record high rate." Newsom said he doubted the soil bank program would remedy the situation and urged step-by-step individualized programs for each major commodity, similar to the wool and sugar program currently operating.

SMALL BUSINESS TAX CUTS

C. Wilson Harder, president of the National Federation of Independent Business, March 14 wrote Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler that it was up to the Democratic party "to come through on its promises for small business tax cuts." Harder said the 1956 Democratic platform "made a simple flat, unqualified pledge for tax cuts," while the "Republicans said fulfillment of their promise to cut taxes depended on budget considerations."

Lobbyist Registrations

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Thirteen registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between March 11-15, 1957. Registrants filing indicated an interest in labor, taxes and tariffs, education and private legislation. Former Senate Democratic Leader Scott W. Lucas (D III., 1939-51) indicated an interest in legislation affecting an individual.

Registrations are listed by categories (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Professional and Military and Veterans.

Business Groups

• EMPLOYER -- Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Registrant -- JOHN R. MILES, manager, education department, 1615 H St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed

Legislative Interest -- Against Federal aid to

• EMPLOYER -- The Mosaic Tile Co., Zanesville, Ohio. Registrant -- WILLIAM EDWARD KELLY, architectural and promotional representative, 9532 Justine Drive, Falls Church, Va. Filed 3/12/57.

Legislative Interest -- Against the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Organization for Trade Cooperation.

Compensation -- \$15,000 annually.

• EMPLOYER -- National Small Business Men's Assn., 801 19th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- JOHN A. GOSNELL, 1145 19th St. N.W.,

Washington, D.C. Filed 3/11/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting small business such as taxes, antitrust matters, etc.

Previous Registrations -- Manufacturing Chemists' (1954 Almanac, p. 685) Law firm of Hawes and Gosnell has registered for U.S. Plywood Corp. (1955 Almanac, p. 696)

Citizens' Groups

 EMPLOYER -- Citizens Committee on the Fair Labor Standards Act, National Consumers League, 718 Jackson Place N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- DOROTHEA DE SCHWEINITZ, executive director, 718 Jackson Place N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/11/57.

Legislative Interest -- Favors "amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act to increase coverage.'

Compensation -- \$160 weekly.

Individuals

• EMPLOYER -- Charlie Sylvester Correll, P.O. Box 471, Oakland, Calif.

Registrant -- JOHN A. O'DONNELL, 1025 Connec-

ticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/11/57. Legislative Interest -- HR 2267, a bill for the relief of Charlie Sylvester Correll.

Previous Registrations -- (Weekly Report, p. 81, 210)

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- CHARLES Q. KELLEY. lawyer, public relations, 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/15/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation particularly in the field of agriculture, foreign aid programs and vet-

 EMPLOYER -- Marian Diane Delphine Sachs, Beekman Hotel, New York, N.Y., and Arthur Sachs, c/o Moses & Singer, 29 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

1. Registrant -- Ex-Sen. SCOTT W. LUCAS (D III., 1939-51), 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Filed 3/11/57.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 5721, a bill for the relief of Marian Diane Delphine Sachs.'

Compensation -- \$250 quarterly.

Expenses -- "Not over \$100 for duration of employ-

Previous Registrations -- (Weekly Report, p. 359) 2. Registrant -- ROGER J. WHITEFORD, 815 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/14/57.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Lucas above.

Compensation -- \$250 quarterly.

Expenses -- "Not over \$100 for duration of employment.

Previous Registrations -- Law firm of Whiteford, Hart, Carmody & Wilson has registered for the American Humane Assn. (Weekly Report, p. 49)

Labor Groups

 EMPLOYER -- Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL-CIO), 5025 Wisconsin Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- JOHN M. ELLIOTT, member of international general executive board, 5025 Wisconsin

Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/15/57. Legislative Interest -- "Laws, proposed laws and proposed amendments to laws affecting the interest of the members of the Amalgamated throughout the U.S. Specific legislative interest at the time of filing includes changes in, and amendments to the Fair Labor Standards

 EMPLOYER -- Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (AFL-CIO), 1015 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

1. Registrant -- HUGO J. RIPP, 811 N. 22nd St.,

Milwaukee, Wis. Filed 3/11/57.
Legislative Interest -- "Legislation of interest to labor generally, particularly to railroad labor.

Previous Registrations -- Registered for the same organization in 1950, 1955 and 1956. (1950 Almanac, p. 785; 1955 Almanac, p. 705; 1956 Almanac, p. 690)

2. Registrant -- HENRY P. SCHMIDT, chairman, New Jersey state legislative committee of union, 77 Lincoln St., Jersey City, N.J. Filed 3/11/57.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Ripp above. Previous Registrations -- Same as Ripp above.

• EMPLOYER -- Building and Construction Trades Department (AFL-CIO), 815 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- RICHARD J. GRAY, labor representative, 815 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/11/57.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation vitally affecting building trade organizations."

Previous Registration -- Registered for same organization. (1949 Almanac, p. 856)

CIVIL RIGHTS

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary.

ACTION -- March 20 ordered reported a clean bill (HR 6127) conforming closely to President Eisenhower's civil rights proposals. (Weekly Report, p. 268) Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) said no roll call was taken on the final vote, but that the margin was about three-fifths to two-fifths.

Southerners succeeded in removing from the Administration measure authority for the Attorney General to bring suit for damages on behalf of alleged victims of discrimination. A complainant, however, could initiate action himself. Left intact was the Attorney General's authority to sue for an injunction in such cases. The Committee defeated, by a reported margin of one or two votes, a Southern-backed amendment to guarantee trials by jury to persons accused of violating injunctions.

Other Committee amendments:

Eliminated the proposed Bipartisan Civil Rights Commission's authority to investigate "unwarranted economic pressures" brought because of race.

Included religion as one basis for investigating voting rights infringements.

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Constitutional Rights Subcommittee,

ACTION -- March 19 approved, by a 4-2 vote without amendments, the Administration civil rights bill (S 83) and sent it to the full Committee. Voting for the bill were Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) and Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.). Opposing it were Sens. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) and Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.).

O'Mahoney reportedly voted with the Southerners in support of several amendments, bringing a 3-3 tie defeat to five of them. He said he opposed creation of a bipartisan commission because it "sets up a roving commission with authority to go anywhere and investigate anything." (Weekly Report, p. 304)

FARM SURPLUS BARTER

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry. ACTION -- March 20 ordered reported a bill (S 1314) to extend and expand for one year, until June 30, 1958, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act S 1314 would increase from \$3 billion to \$4 billion the authorization for sale of farm surpluses to friendly nations for their currencies and increase from \$500 million to \$800 million the amount of farm surpluses available for foreign disaster relief. The bill would relax restrictions under the 1954 Act to permit barter of farm surpluses for strategic materials with certain Iron Curtain countries, but not Russia. In asking for the legislation, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson said, "It would appear that this authority would be of particular advantage in view of recent developments in Eastern Europe."

BRITISH DEBT PAYMENTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency. ACTION -- March 18 unanimously reported a resolution (S J Res 72 -- S Rept 166), requested by the Administration, to authorize it to postpone up to seven annual payments due from Great Britain on United States loans. The deferment had been requested by Britain in 1956, following her military attack on Egypt. Secretary of the Treasury George M, Humphrey March 15 told the Committee the plan was a "fair and businesslike arrangement." He said it was "perfectly plain" Britain's international exchange situation warranted the delay.

BUDGET CONTROLS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations.

ACTION -- March 18 unanimously reported a bill (S 1585 -- S Rept 165) to create a Joint Committee on the Budget, composed of Members of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, to serve Congress in the same capacity that the Bureau of the Budget serves the Executive Branch. Similar proposals were approved by the Senate, but not the House, in the 82nd, 83rd and 84th Congresses. (1953 Almanac, p. 174)

S 1585 would authorize the Joint Committee to require Federal agencies to submit budget estimates on an annual accrued-expenditures basis, but would not require such appropriations (that is, on the basis of goods and services expected to be received during a year without regard to date of obligation, use or payment). The second Hoover Commission in 1955 recommended that Congress make annual appropriations on the accrued expenditures basis. Such a proposal was approved by the Senate, but rejected by the House, in 1956. (1956 Almanac, p. 537)

S 1585 was introduced by Sen. John L. McCleilan (D Ark.) and 70 co-sponsors. A so-called "clean elections bill," sponsored by 84 Senators, failed to receive Senate approval in the 84th Congress. (1956 Almanac, p. 444)

COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations.

ACTION -- March 21 filed a report (H Rept 216) by its Temporary (Mahon) Subcommittee rejecting a 1955 Administration plan to strengthen Congressional budget controls. The report said the accrued expenditure method of appropriation should not be adopted. This method, it said, would lead to the 'elimination of large unexpended appropriation balances (which, of course, is not cash in the Treasury) and substitution of large unfunded contract authorization balances." "Under either system," the report added, "the grant of authority to obligate the Treasury to future cash expenditures occurs at the outset. A fiscal system cannot change the operating realities of the vast and complex programs of the Government or the point of time at which the necessities of the situation make a claim on the Treasury."

LABOR RACKETS INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Fields. CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On alleged labor rack-

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TESTIMONY -- March 15 -- Frank W. Brewster, president of the Western Conference of the Teamsters Union, said he had "never conspired with anyone...to... control...any racket in the City of Portland, or anywhere else." Brewster said he knew of "no conspiracy, plan or effort on the part of the Teamsters...to place anyone on the State Liquor Commission of Oregon for any purpose." Brewster admitted use of union funds to transport his horse trainer and jockey, but said he intended to reimburse the union. He said he could not explain \$23,000 for "public relations" which was transferred from union funds to the account of Nathan T. Shefferman, Chicago labor consultant and a friend of Teamsters President Dave Beck.

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) went before the Committee "to defend the reputation of my home town (Portland) but not in any criticism of those who have exposed certain events in Portland's recent past."

March 19 -- Brewster said he could give no accounting of how \$160,000 of union funds had been spent. Between 1950 and 1953, \$99,999.65 was paid to a nonexistent "special fund" by Teamsters Local 174, Seattle, and the same local paid \$60,000 for "unemployment benefits" for which there was no record.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said his Committee's task was to propose legislation "to prevent a recurrence" of union funds being "misappropriated."

March 20 -- Brewster said the Teamsters had con-

March 20 -- Brewster said the Teamsters had contributed to the 1954 campaign of California Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R) and later had recommended a candidate who was named port director at San Francisco. (Knight said he had "no record" of a Teamster contribution.)

Brewster claimed "a bad memory" when confronted by Committee documents listing investments and payments made by him allegedly with Teamster funds.

March 21 -- Brewster said he "did not know" why he reported income totals differing by \$10,000 on his income tax and Labor Department forms. He said no "coverup" was involved. The Committee served him with a subpena to produce all his personal financial records from 1949 through 1956.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 17 -- President Eisenhower gave the Committee power to investigate Federal income, estate, gift, excess profits and "certain"

other" tax returns.

March 18 -- Indictments for contempt of the Senate were returned against four officers of the Teamsters Union -- Brewster; Einar O. Mohn, 10th vice president and executive assistant to Beck; Nugent LaPoma, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 174, Seattle, Wash.; and Harry Reiss, welfare fund administrator of Local 227, New York. The officials declined to answer questions of the Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee on the ground it asked jurisdiction to inquire into union affairs. (Weekly Report, p. 100)

March 19 -- A Federal grand jury indicted James R. Hoffa, Teamster vice president and head of its Central States Conference, and Hyman I. Fischback, a Miami attorney, on three counts of bribery, conspiracy and obstruction of justice. Hoffa allegedly obtained information from the Committee files. (Weekly Report, p. 337)

OIL PRICES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, and Senate Interior and Insular Affairs, Public Lands Subcommittee, sitting jointly.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the effect of the emergency oil program for Europe on oil prices in the United

States. (Weekly Report, p. 303)

TESTIMONY -- March 20 -- Board Chairman F.A. Davies of the Arabian American Oil Co. said ARAMCO would pay Saudi Arabia about \$200 million in income taxes and \$80 million in royalties for 1956. He said the total amount could be offset against profits of some \$280 million, so the company would owe no income tax to the U.S. Government on its Arabian operations, However, he said, ARAMCO would make direct income tax payments of \$282,377 to the U.S. on its operations in this country. Davies estimated that about \$100 million of ARAMCO's \$280 million 1956 profits would end in the U.S. Treasury through tax payments by stockholders of the four U.S. oil companies that owned ARAMCO, Davies said that before the Arabian income tax was set up in 1950, ARAMCO's U.S. tax payments exceeded royalties paid to Saudi Arabia. If higher royalties, rather than the income tax, had been established, he said, company profits still would be subject to the U.S. tax.

MINIMUM WAGE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On proposals to extend minimum wage coverage under the Fair Labor Standards

Act. (Weekly Report, p. 338)

TESTIMONY -- March 15 -- Extension of minimum wage coverage was opposed by spokesmen for restaurants, motion picture theater owners, taxicab operators, lumber, retail gasoline and furniture interests.

March 19 -- Frederick M. Sutter, president of the National Automobile Dealers Assn., opposing the extension, said his industry's main concern was application of

time and half-time pay for overtime work.

March 20 -- Solomon Barker, research director for the Textile Workers of America (AFL-CIO) said extension of a 40-hour work week and minimum pay standards to retail industry employees was "long overdue."

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor, Labor Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On minimum wage extensions.

TESTIMONY -- March 15 -- Minimum wage extensions were favored by Mrs. Marion C, Reed, president of the Consumers League of New Jersey, and opposed by Joseph L. McKelveen, lowa retail lumber dealer.

March 19 -- Julia Algase, representing the New York Hotel Trades Council (AFL-CIO), supported extension of minimum wage coverage. She said tips should not be computed in the minimum wage since they were the "responsibility of the employers and not the public."

March 20 -- Charles H. Tower, spokesman for the National Assn. of Radio and Television Broadcasters, urged an exemption from overtime requirements for small radio and TV stations outside metropolitan areas.

Continued exemption of retail store employees was urged by Wade G. McCargo, spokesman for the National Retail Dry Goods Assn.

FOREIGN AID STUDY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Special Committee to Study the Foreign Aid Program.

ACTION -- March 14-19 released five in a series of advisory reports on the foreign aid program. (Weekly Report, p. 337)

March 14 -- A study by the Council for Economic and Industry Research Inc. on Foreign Assistance Activities of the Communist Bloc and their Implication for the United States questioned the value of U.S. aid to satellite nations. "Any substantial economic aid," it said, "merely serves to strengthen the total economic system

the Communist bloc is able to administer and exploit."

March 17 -- Two studies by the National Planning
Assn. -- Agricultural Surplus Disposal and Foreign Aid
and The Foreign Aid Programs and the United States
Economy -- were released.

The report on agricultural surplus sales suggested continuation of the disposal programs through June 30, 1962. The study said program administrators should be free to make disposal agreements with Iron Curtain countries "when and if there is opportunity."

The second study concluded that foreign aid had taken about 1.5 percent of total U.S. industrial, agricultural, and mining production during the past nine years.

and mining production during the past nine years.

March 18 -- Dr. John A. Hannah, President of Michigan State University, in a report on U.S. aid in Korea, Japan, Taiwan (Formosa) and the Philippines, criticized the "tremendous" time lag between foreign aid appropriations by Congress and allocation of funds to the areas concerned. He also said there was a "reluctance of administrators in Washington to grant a reasonable degree of autonomy to administrators overseas."

March 19 -- William Randolph Hearst, Jr., president of Hearst Consolidated Publications Inc. and editor in chief of Hearst Newspapers, said no economic aid was necessary for Norway, Denmark or the Federal Republic of Germany. Hearst said military aid still was necessary for Norway and Denmark if they were to maintain "military effectiveness" and their contribution to NATO forces. He recommended no military assistance for Germany "barring unexpected reverses in the country's economic growth," but urged that "increased efforts be made to encourage the Federal Republic to accelerate its defense mobilization processes."

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the foreign aid program. TESTIMONY -- March 20 -- Max D, Millikan, director of the Center for International Studies of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said abandonment of the foreign aid program would cause underdeveloped countries to turn "increasingly to the Soviet bloc" for assistance. Millikan said "a minimum level" of economic aid should be available over the next decade if these countries were to achieve "self-sustaining growth." He recommended a 10-year, \$10 billion program of economic aid -- 80 percent in loans and the remainder in outright grants.

Herbert W. Robinson, president of the Council for Economic and Industry Research Inc., said underdeveloped countries must be able to count on long-term U.S. aid so that they would not need or want "Russian economic or military assistance."

HOUSING PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the Administration housing programs and bills to improve the flow of mortgage credit to housing. (Weekly Report, p. 338)

TESTIMONY -- March 18 -- Housing and Home Finance Administrator Albert M. Cole said he was "confident that the supply of mortgage funds will improve in the near future."

 Sen. John Sparkman (D Ala.) proposed a \$250 million low-interest housing program for elderly persons, large families and related "moderate income" groups.

Federal Housing Commissioner Norman P. Mason said legislated discount controls "would deprive many prospective home buyers of the opportunity to purchase a home with the benefits of FHA mortgage insurance."

March 19 -- Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McChesney Martin Jr. said there would be "more funds available for mortgages and more housing starts if the interest rate on Veterans Administration loans was increased to 5 percent or more."

March 21 -- William J. Levitt, president of Levitt and Sons, Inc., Levittown, Pa., urged higher, flexible interest rates on Government-underwritten mortgages, lower down payments, lengthening of the mortgage term from 30 to 35 years and reduction of the insurance charge made by the FHA on mortgages it insured.

George S. Goodyear, president of the Home Builders' Assn., also backed higher VA interest rates and lower FHA down payments.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 14 -- HHFA Administrator Albert M, Cole recommended a \$200 million cut in his agency's budget requests. (See p. 375)

AUTO MARKETING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Automobile Marketing Practices Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On certain auto financing practices. (1956 Almanac, p. 562)

TESTIMONY -- March 18 -- Kenneth Barnard of the Assn. of Better Business Bureaus and Allen E. Backman, executive vice president of the National Better Business Bureau, said insurance firms had overcharged auto buyers about \$25 million on collision insurance since 1950. They said the overcharges resulted from requiring persons who bought cars on the installment plan to pay for collision insurance at rates applicable only to families with drivers under 25 years old. Barnard said the Bureau's investigation of overcharges was hampered by the failure of many

state insurance commissioners to cooperate.

March 19 -- John L. O'Brien, director of the Akron,
Ohio, Better Business Bureau, said excessive interest and
other auto finance gouges were permitted under the law in
all but 15 states. He said the worst problem occurred
when customers signed blank contracts on the strength
of verbal assurances that their monthly payments would
be a given figure.

March 20 -- Vice President J. Page Risque of the Service Fire Insurance Co., one of six firms accused of overcharging for collision insurance, said his company's insurance classification had been accurate for "almost two years" and that Service Fire had carried out the refund program recommended by the National Assn. of Insurance Commissioners in December, 1955. He said his company never had wilfully misclassified policyholders.

PRICE DISCRIMINATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 11) to strengthen the Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination Act to secure equality of opportunity.

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TESTIMONY -- March 14 -- Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R III.) said Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) had issued a March 4 press release without consulting other subcommittee members. The release charged that "the major oil companies have engaged in a secret conspiracy to pressure captive dealers and jobbers, dependent on them for existence, to send messages (to their Members of Congress) opposed to their own interests." Dirksen said two days of hearings had failed to show there was any "conspiracy" as charged.

Dwight F. Benton, vice president in charge of sales for the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, said his group had done nothing improper in stimulating opposition to the proposed legislation.

John W. Nerdlinger Jr., executive secretary of the National Congress of Petroleum Retailers, supported S 11 and said price discrimination practices of major companies were a chief factor in the retail petroleum industry having the highest percentage of business failures of any principal business classification.

A group of independent gasoline station operators also supported S 11.

March 15 -- Representatives of oil jobbers groups testified in opposition to the bill.

March 19 -- Representatives of cement, coal, lumber, and concrete companies opposed the proposed legislation.

and concrete companies opposed the proposed registation. RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 15 -- Kefauver said the March 14 testimony of independent gasoline station operators in support of S 11 "painted a picture of outrageous coercion against them by the big oil companies." "Never in my life," said Kefauver, "have I heard such convincing, detailed and factual evidence of outright law violations carried on by big companies against the small retailers who handle their products." Kefauver said he would send transcripts of the testimony to the Justice Department and Federal Trade Commission for possible antitrust action.

Committee Briefs

MIDEAST INQUIRY

A Special Senate Subcommittee March 18 opened hearings on United States Middle East policies since 1946 with a request, agreed to by the State Department, for a full report on U.S.-Egyptian negotiations over the Aswan Dam project. The Subcommittee, composed of six members of the Foreign Relations and Armed Services committees, Jan. 29 was authorized to conduct the inquiry. (Weekly Report, p. 132) Its first witness was C.D. Jackson, ex-special assistant to the President on psychological warfare and currently a vice president of Time, Inc. Jackson denied newspaper stories that he had said the U.S. deliberately precipitated the Mideast crisis by withdrawing the Dam offer to counter Russia's economic offensive. Jackson said he merely said, as a personal opinion, that the withdrawal had provided a U.S.-sought opportunity to call Russia's hand.

MERGER CONTROLS

Spokesmen for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., and the National Assn. of Manufacturers March 20 told the House Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee they opposed legislation to require advance notice of corporate mergers. Richard Wagner said the Chamber of Commerce believed small and weak firms would be the principal victims of the plan. "The tendency to start new businesses might be slowed down," he said, "if anyone thinking of going into business for himself knew that an advantageous sale of the business at some future date could be forestalled at the whim of a Government bureau." (Weekly Report, p. 304)

CORPORATE, EXCISE TAXES

Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey March 19 urged the Senate Finance Committee not to "mess up" a House-passed bill (HR 4090) extending existing corporate and excise tax rates by adding to it relief for special groups. Humphrey made his plea after Sens. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) and John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) had asked the Committee to re-write corporation income tax rates in the bill to give relief to small business. Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) March 21 said House leaders had agreed to a 15-month extension to July 1, 1958, rather than a one-year extension as voted by the House March 14. (Weekly Report, p. 333)

BILLBOARDS

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks March 18 proposed that states that permitted billboards indiscriminately on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways be penalized by loss of 5 percent of their Federal funds. Weeks told the Senate Public Works Public Roads Subcommittee he favored a bill (S 963) to control billboards within 750 feet of the roadside on the 41,000-mile highway system authorized by Congress in 1956. (1956 Almanac, p. 398) Under the Administration proposal four categories of signs would be exempted from the restriction: official signs, such as road markers; signs advertising the sale or lease of the property on which they were placed; signs advertising a business on the property, such as a roadside restaurant; and signs on land zoned commercial or industrial by the state or local Weeks said in theory a state could zone commercial every mile of land along the Interstate System within its borders, but added the Department was anxious not to infringe on state rights in drafting the bill.

POSTAL RATE INCREASE

Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield March 19 told the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee Congress would "nullify" much of its efforts to reduce the Federal budget if it failed to increase postal rates. Summerfield said the Post Office currently was operating at a deficit of about \$651 million a year. He said postal losses were "an inequitable burden on the general taxpayer and should be met by the users of the mails." Under the Administration rate increase proposal, first-class letter mail would go from 3 to 4 cents, air mail from 6 to 7 cents, postal cards from 2 to 3 cents. Second-class mail rates would rise 15 percent a year for four years. Third-class piece mailings would rise from 2 to 3 cents an ounce and bulk mailings from 14 to 16 cents a pound. (Weekly Report, p. 181)



\$7 MILLION FOR 1955-56 PROBES TO BE TOPPED

The 85th Congress appears well on the way to establishing a new record of funds set aside for committee investigations. As of March 1, it had earmarked \$5,293,791.45 for spending by investigating Senate and House committees, excluding Appropriations Committees. Of this amount, Senate committees were authorized to spend \$2,954,291.45; House committees \$2,339,500. Not all committees had received their probe authorizations by the March 1 cutoff date. (See chart, next page)

As in the 84th Congress, the Senate Judiciary Committee received the largest authorization for investigations -- \$984,291.45. The House Government Operations Committee was next with \$575,000. In third place was the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Fields. It received a \$350,000 authorization. The House Un-American Activities Com-

mittee ranked fourth with \$305,000.

Congressional Quarterly tabulates two sources of investigations funds for Senate committees: special resolutions authorizing probe spending and the \$10,000 fixed authorization granted each standing committee and the Small Business Committee for each Congress under Section 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Not all such funds are intended for investigations, but they are available for that purpose if desired. In addition, some Senate committees have available for all or part of a Congress funds authorized but unspent by the preceding Congress. CQ does not tabulate these "carry-over" funds.

(Prior to 1957, CQ included Senate carryover funds, as well as authorizations for Senate and House Appropriations Committees, in its tabulation of money au-

thorized for investigations.)

Unlike the Senate the House has no automatic spending authority for investigations, and funds must be authorized

by special resolution.

Probe funds for the Senate and House Appropriations Committees are earmarked, on a fiscal-year basis, in the annual legislative appropriations bills. The Senate Appropriations Committee was authorized to spend \$800,000 for investigations in fiscal 1956-57; the House Appropriations Committee was authorized to spend \$1 million on investigations during the same period.

Senate and House committees reported total probe spending of \$7,050,797.53 during the 1955-56 period of the 84th Congress. Senate committees, in reports filed semiannually with the Secretary of the Senate, reported spending \$4,394,538.80; House committees, in reports filed with the Clerk of the House, reported spending \$2,656,258.73. In addition, the Senate Appropriations Committee reported spending \$88,665.39 and the House Appropriations Committee \$494,700.40. (See chart, next page)

Leading spender was the Senate Judiciary Committee with \$1,629,396.48 reported. The House Government Operations Committee said it spent \$895,902.67 and the House Un-American Activities Committee \$476,610.95.

Precise segregation of committees' investigative activities and expenses virtually is impossible since the same staff employees often work on both legislation and investigations. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act, all standing committees are authorized to employ four professional and six clerical staff members; these salaries are not included in reports of spending under special resolution. For instance, a subcommittee of the House District of Columbia Committee in 1956 conducted an investigation of the D.C. school system. The Committee, which had been authorized to spend \$2,000 on investigations during the entire 84th Congress, reported spending \$1,875.17. But it employed two special staff members, authorized under the Legislative Reorganization Act, and paid them a total of \$10,197.98 to take part in the school investigation.

Spending Criticized

Perhaps the sharpest critic of Congressional probe spending is Sen. Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.). In Jan. 30 Senate debate on 1957 authorizations, Ellender said: "...Each standing committee has allotted to it...\$110,000 a year in order to pay for the services of four professional staff members and from six to eight clerical employees. In addition, many of the committees have prevailed upon the Senate to adopt special resolutions which increase the number of experts and clericals which these committees may hire.... I believe that much of the work which is performed by the special committees could be done by the regularly employed staffs of the committees -- at least by the experts provided for under the Reorganization Act."

Investigation Subjects

Committees may undertake investigations to study the need for possible special and remedial legislation, fulfill Congress' role as watchdog over the Federal Government, inform the public or resolve questions concerning membership or procedure in Congress itself. Investigations under all these categories seemed likely to occur in 1957.

A Senate investigation of labor racketeering was the most colorful inquiry started as of March 1, perhaps the most colorful since the Kefauver crime investigation of 1951. Other headline investigations were the oil-for-Europe investigation conducted by two Senate subcommittees and a review of the military reserve program by a House subcommittee. (For list of major investigations underway, see p. 3)

Investigations planned but not started, as of March 1 included: polio vaccine, pay-as-you-see TV, auto collision insurance, rate-making procedures of the Interstate Commerce Commission, pricing practices in the steel industry and price spreads on farm products between

producer and consumer.

Investigations Funds - 84th and 85th Congresses

SENATE COMMITTEES	84th CONGRESS AUTHORIZATIONS	84th CONGRESS SPENDING	85TH CONGRESS AUTHORIZATIONS
Standing	TOTAL	TOTAL	(to 3/1/57)
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	\$ 30,000	\$ 28,531.35	\$ 10,000
ARMED SERVICES	366,000	207,949.10	200,000
BANKING AND CURRENCY	393,333,34	348,323.15	200,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	10,000	5,565,43	10,000
FINANCE	10,000	9.214.02	10,000
FOREIGN RELATIONS	484,000	223,719.64	115,000
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS.	397,083,34	395,445.20	220,000
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS	330,000	338,476.35	190,000
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE	479,166,67	382,721.59	285,000
JUDICIARY	1,932,338.69	1,629,396.48	984,291.45
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE	255,000	235,790.31	10,000
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE	329,583.34	225,549.19	60,000
PUBLIC WORKS	110,000	23,582.24	85,000
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION	160,000	117,932.40	70,000
Select and Special			
SMALL BUSINESS	142.500	106,429,85	95,000
	20,000	10.942.86	
*CASE VOTE			60.000
CORRUPT PRACTICESLABOR-MANAGEMENT	350,000	104,969.64	60,000 350,000
Senate Total	\$5,799,005.38	\$4,394,538.80	\$2,954.291.45
HOUSE COMMITTEES			
Standing			
AGRICULTURE	\$ 50,000	\$ 34,208.74	
ARMED SERVICES.,	150,000	122,112,81	\$ 150,000
BANKING AND CURRENCY	150,000	94,576,95	100,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,000	1.875.17	7,000
EDUCATION AND LABOR	125.000	49.960.04	7,000
		22,734.10	75,000
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	75,000		
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS	995,000	895,902.67	575,000
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION	85,000	60,421.28	80,000
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS	60,000	46,924.06	57,500
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE	60,000	32,979.07	100,000
JUDICIARY	225,000	188,547.63	190,000
MERCHANT MARINE	85,000	65,928.10	
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE	75,000	30,548.68	50,000
PUBLIC WORKS	50,000	28,797.42	125,000
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES	500,000	476,610,95	305,000
VETERANS AFFAIRS	85,000	65.825.32	50,000
WAYS AND MEANS	330,000	80,176.26	250,000
Select and Special			
	220,000	202 262 25	225,000
SMALL BUSINESS	330,000	293,362.35	225,000
CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES	30,000	25,984.76	
*SURVIVOR BENEFITS	36,500	34,368.04	
*WHITE COUNTY BRIDGE COMMISSION *83rd CONGRESS SPECIAL COMMITTEES	10,000	4,414.33	
House Total	\$3,510,199,89	\$2,656,258.73	\$2,339,500
HOUSE LOIGI	90,010,177,07	42,000,200,70	ψ ω 100 /1000
GRAND TOTALS		\$7,050,797.53	\$5,293,791.45

FOOTNOTES

Totals for Senate committees include funds authorized for probes by special resolution and the \$10,000 fixed authorization for expenses, including probe expenses, granted each standing committee and the Small Business Committee under section 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

Senate and House Appropriations Committees receive their funds on a fiscal-year basis; for their probe authorizations and spending, see p. 1.

Joint committee funds also are authorized on a fiscal-year basis; for their fiscal 1956-57 probe authorizations, see 1956 Almanac, p. 695. Joint committees

All money for House committees was set aside by special resolution.

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Joint committee funds also are authorized on a fiscal-year basis; for their fiscal 1956-57 probe authorizations, see 1956 Almanac, p. 695. Joint committees are not required to report their spending.

* Committees no longer in existence,

MAJOR INVESTIGATIONS STARTED BY COMMITTEES IN 1957

Following is a list of major investigations undertaken by Congressional committees from the beginning of the 85th Congress Jan. 3, 1957 to March 1. Some also were the subject of investiga-

Jan. 3, 1937 to March 1. Some also were the subject of investiga-tion by the 84th Congress. (1956 Almanac, p. 695) Each inquiry is listed by subject under the committee and subcommittee that conducted it. The list shows when hearings

started and concluded

Hearings on bills and resolutions are excluded. Only investigations in which committee hearings were held are listed. Staff studies that did not reach the hearings stage are omitted.

No investigations are listed for the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, whose staffs conduct continuing studies on appropriations, operations of executive departments and disposition of Government funds.

Senate Committees

ARMED SERVICES Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.)

Defense programs and the state of national security. Began 2/21/57. (Weekly Report, p. 265)

Preparedness Subcommittee
Chairman Lyndon B, Johnson (D Texas)
Proposed closing of certain government-owned ordnance plants;
impact on state of national preparedness. Began 2/5/57. Concluded 2/14/57.

> FOREIGN RELATIONS Chairman Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.)

Disarmament Subcommittee
Chairman Hubert H, Humphrey (D Minn.) Foreign policy in relation to control and reduction of armaments. Began 1/9/57. (Weekly Report, p. 76)

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

Permanent Investigations Subcommittee Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

Textile procurement by the military services. Began 1/29/57. Adjourned 1/31/57. (Weekly Report, p. 130)
Activities of Assistant Secretary of Defense Robert Tripp Ross. One-day closed hearing 2/14/57. (Weekly Report, p. 273)

Violation or non-enforcement of government laws and regulations concerning labor unions. Began 1/16/57. Concluded 1/19/57. (Weekly Report, p. 76)

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.)
The newsprint industry. Began 2/26/57. Recessed 2/28/57.
(Weekly Report, p. 267)

JUDICIARY Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.)

Internal Security Subcommittee Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.)

Operation of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and other laws relating to espionage, sabotage and U.S. internal security. Continuing intermittent hearings. (Weekly Report, p. 267)

> **PUBLIC WORKS** Chairman Dennis Chavez (D N.M.)

Public Buildings and Grounds Subcommittee Chairman Pat McNamara (D Mich.)

Progress and current status of the Government's lease-purchase program. Began 2/19/57. Concluded 2/27/57.

Public Roads Subcommittee Chairman Albert Gore (D Tenn.) Began

Administration of the Federal-aid highway program. 1/7/57. Concluded 1/25/57. (Weekly Report, p. 46)

SELECT COMMITTEE ON IMPROPER ACTIVITIES IN THE LABOR AND MANAGEMENT FIELDS
Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

Alleged labor racketeering, Began 2/26/57, (Weekly Report, p. 267)

SPECIAL HEARINGS

SENATE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.)

Public Lands Subcommittee Chairman Joseph C, O'Mahoney (D Wyo,)

SENATE JUDICIARY

Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) The Middle East Emergency Committee and its effect on oil price

increases. Began 2/5/57. (Weekly Report. p. 268)

House Committees

ARMED SERVICES Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.)

Current state of readiness of the armed services. Began 1/30/57, Concluded 2/1/57. (Weekly Report, p. 265)

Special Investigations Subcommittee Chairman F. Edward Hebert (D La.)

Methods employed in negotiated contracting in the military services. Began 2/25/57.

Subcommittee No. 1

Chairman Overton Brooks (D La.) The military reserve program. Began 2/4/57. Concluded 2/21/57. (Weekly Report, p. 268)

> **GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS** Chairman William L. Dawson (D III.)

Military Operations Subcommittee Chairman Chet Holifield (D Calif.)

Progress in the military supplies cataloging and standardization program, Began 1/30/57.

Rocket launcher procurement program of the Navy and Air Force. Began 2/8/57.

> INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.)

Air safety. Began 2/6/57. Petroleum matters. Began 2/15/57.

Current newsprint situation. Began 2/18/57.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) Subversive and un-American propaganda in the United States. Continuing intermittent hearings.

Joint Committees

JOINT ATOMIC ENERGY Chairman Carl T. Durham (D N.C.)

Development, growth and status of the atomic energy industry. Began 2/19/57. (Weekly Report, p. 265)

Research and Development Subcommittee
Chairman Melvin Price (D III.)

Current status and future prospects of the aircraft nuclear propulsion program. Began 2/6/57.

NEW MEXICO SPECIAL ELECTION

The first special Congressional election since 1956 will be held April 9 in New Mexico to fill the At-Large vacancy caused by the death of Rep. A.M. Fernandez (D) on Nov. 8. Joseph M. Montoya, 41, Bernalillo attorney, four-term lieutenant governor and 20-year political veteran, is the Democratic nominee. Freshman State Rep. Tom Bolack, 38, wealthy oil man and former mayor of Farmington, is the Republican candidate. Both men were nominated by convention on first ballots Feb. 25.

Republicans want very much to win this first special election. If Bolack wins, they say nationally it will be "worth a million dollars in publicity" to the party, particularly since New Mexico has not had a Republican in the House since 1934. However, they concede the edge to

Montoya, a veteran campaigner.

If Bolack wins it will be due primarily to a split in Democratic ranks. To be assured of strong support from the New Mexico Senators, Dennis Chavez (D) and Clinton P. Anderson (D), Montoya flew to Washington March 12-13. He said he received "strong assurances of active support" from the New Mexico delegation, Both Senators officially are on record in favor of Montoya. But it appears neither will be active in the campaign. Montova is rated a possible contender for Chavez' Senate seat in 1958. Anderson is displeased with Montoya's stand against a workmen's compensation commission bill before the state legislature. State Corporation Commissioner Ingram Seven-Foot Pickett, who nearly won the Democratic nomination in 1956 from then incumbent Gov. John F. Simms (D), publicly opposes Montoya.

Montoya lost Bernalillo County (Albuquerque), home county of both Senators, by more than 8,000 votes in 1956. He also lost Chaves, McKinley and San Juan Counties, the latter in Bolack's home territory. Bolack is concentrating his campaign on Albuquerque and the heavily Democratic east side of the state. Bolack's chances to upset Montoya depend on his getting a big vote in his own area in northwestern New Mexico, winning Albuquerque and cutting down the Democratic vote in the oil-conscious

counties in the southeastern part of the state.

An issue in the campaign is a pamphlet put out by the "Democrats for Bolack Committee" of San Juan County using statements from correspondence Bolack received as chairman of the Upper Colorado Grass Roots Inc. (the Aqualantes), which backed the Upper Colorado River storage project. Statements of Democratic and Republican Senators, Representatives and governors from the Upper Basin states are used thanking Bolack for his work as Aqualante chairman. Rep. John J. Dempsey (D N.M.), quoted in the pamphlet, called use of the correspondence unauthorized, "misleading" and "false pretenses."

Another factor in the campaign is the delicate nationality issue. For many years the New Mexico delegation has been split between native Spanish-Americans and the "Anglos" -- incoming residents. The population is growing and changing, with the "Anglos" rapidly outpacing the Spanish-Americans. This is considered a factor in Bolack's favor.

1958 ELECTIONS

Democratic Senate Campaign Committee Chairman George A. Smathers (Fla.) March 14 predicted the 1958 elections would provide "an additional Democratic majority of four to seven seats in the Senate." Of the 32 Senate seats up for election, 21 currently are held by Republicans, 11 by Democrats -- five of which are in the traditionally Democratic South. Smathers said he liked the Democratic chances for upsets in Maryland, New York, California, New Jersey, Arizona, West Virginia and Maine. (1956 Almanac, p. 759) Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas)

March 16 called for Democrats from the South and North to "seek common ground" in a nationwide party he said can win the Presidency in 1960 and retain control of

Congress.

Sen, Albert Gore (D Tenn,) March 16 predicted the Democratic party would increase its Senate membership in the 1958 elections and would win the Presidency in

1960 with solid southern backing.
Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) March 18 said he looked for a "close decision" in the 1958 Congressional elections, "It will be possible for either party to win control of either or both of the Houses in 1958. A lot depends on developments between now and the elections," he said.

Political Briefs

LEHMAN APPOINTMENT

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler March 14 announced appointment of former Sen, Herbert H, Lehman as deputy chairman of the nationalities division of the Democratic National Committee. Other officers of the nationalities division include Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams, chairman, and Sen. Theodore Francis Green (R.I.), honorary chairman.

CALIFORNIA BALLOTING

The Christian Nationalist and Socialist parties March 15 filed suits against the California secretary of state charging that the state made it so difficult for minor parties to get or remain on election ballots that it effectively suppressed unorthodox ideas. For a political party to get on the ballot, as in the case of the Christian Nationalists, the state election code requires a party either to register adherents equal in number to 1 percent of the total gubernatorial vote in the last statewide election or to secure petition signatures in a number equivalent to 10 percent of the total gubernatorial vote. For a political party to stay on the ballot, as the Socialists, who were on the California ballot from 1900 to 1938, the state election code requires the party's candidate to poll at least 3 percent of the gubernatorial vote.

Special Report

GOP MIDWESTERN CONGRESSMEN REGARD BENSON AS LIABILITY

Agriculture Secretary Fzra Taft Benson of Utah contributed to Republican losses of midwestern Congressional seats in 1956 and is looked upon as a drawback to the party's chances for a comeback in the Midwest in 1958, in the view of many midwestern Republicans. Although this is a widely held opinion among midwestern Republicans on Capitol Hill and by many party professionals, virtually none anticipates that Benson will leave the Cabinet. This adds to their gloom about 1958.

They generally sum up their view of Benson in this way: "Mr. Benson is a sincere man, but the farmers do not have confidence in him." Some privately refer to him as "the Dean Acheson of the Eisenhower Administration." Others say the Secretary of Agriculture should be a Midwesterner, preferably a bona fide farmer, who represents farmers' interests in the Cabinet the way Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell represents the laboring man.

The White House is aware of this sentiment, but the President repeatedly has stated his confidence in Benson and his policies. Before and during the 1956 campaign unsuccessful attempts were made to pry Benson out of his Cabinet post by worried Midwesterners. Midwestern Republican reverses have increased criticism of Benson. Rollis Nelson, farm expert for the Republican National Committee, has told the White House: "The (Republican) Members of Congress' who barely won reelection or did so by reduced margins "are understandably concerned over 1958, and I would anticipate some sharp criticism of Administration farm policies and personalities" from

Agrarian Revolt?

In 1956, four Midwest farm districts switched from the Republicans to the Democrats: 6th Iowa, 5th Kansas, 7th Missouri and 1st South Dakota.

Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) who won in 1956 by a bare 4,620 votes after winning by 70,000 votes in 1950, told Congressional Quarterly: "I have been trying to convince the White House that we have an agrarian revolt on our hands." He said that he had little success. Case reported the normally Republican South Dakota farmers had voted their protests against "the Department of Agriculture as personified by the Secretary" from the top of the GOP ticket on down. "The feeling in farm areas is that if Mr. Benson does anything for the farmer he does so reluctantly, as a concession. They feel that he won't do anything until he is forced to do it," Case said.

Former Rep. Harold O. Lovre (R S.D. 1949-56), who

won the 1st (Eastern) District by 81,672 votes in 1952 and lost it by 10,681 votes in 1956, agreed with Case. Lovre told CQ: "Unfortunately the farmers have lost confidence in Secretary Benson." Lovre said that "administrative changes would have to be made at the Department of Agriculture" to woo normally Republican-voting farmers

back to the Republican fold.

Drought-stricken South Dakotans are up-in-arms about the variation in soil bank payments between the Dakotas. North Dakota payments were \$14.18 an acre as compared with \$7.32 an acre for South Dakota on signed 1956 wheat acreage reserve agreements under the soil bank program. South Dakota farmers, particularly those living in counties bordering North Dakota, claimed they were discriminated against. Both Case and Lovre suffered heavy losses in their normal farm vote in those counties, even though they disagreed with the Administration farm

Rep. Wint Smith (R Kan.), who squeaked through by only 2,293 votes in 1956 and by 5,462 in 1954, told CQ that he was "living on borrowed time," politically speaking. He said that his vote, and that of President Eisenhower, sagged in the heavily rural precincts of his western 6th District. "I lost 10,000 votes among dis-satisfied farmers," Smith said. "It wasn't an election; it was a revolution." Kansas farmers suffered severely from drought, and they were dissatisfied with Benson and his farm program, Smith said, "If changes are not made at the Department of Agriculture," he told CQ, "the Administration is not going to have any Republican Congressmen from farm areas. Benson can never become popular with the farmer. He has run his string out." Smith also has criticized the Benson farm program.

In Kansas the Republicans lost the western droughtstricken 5th District, long held by retired Rep. Clifford R. Hope (R Kan. 1927-56), to a Democrat, Floyd Breeding, Rolla farmer. Hope, ranking Republican on the House Agriculture Committee, had been an antagonist of the Administration farm program. Breeding stated in his campaign literature that he felt Hope should replace Benson as Secretary of Agriculture. Breeding, basing his successful campaign on opposition to Benson and the Administration farm program, became the first Democrat to represent the district in 38 years. All six Kansas districts were marginal in 1956 -- won by less than 55 percent of the vote -- and the Republicans lost the governorship.

'Whipping Boy of Administration'

Virtually the same thing happened in normally Republican Iowa, where four of the eight Congressional districts were marginal and the governorship went to a Democrat in 1956. Former Rep. James I. Dolliver (R Iowa 1945-56) who lost the 6th (Northcentral) District by only 198 votes, told CQ he attributed his loss to "agricultural unrest" resulting from lower farm prices and drought and fomented by some farm groups who made Benson "the whipping boy of the Administration on farm issues." Dolliver added: "Some farmers lost confidence in Benson, and some never had any confidence in him." Dolliver said he did not know exactly how many votes he lost among farmers, "but I can tell you the protest vote was many times over 198 votes." Dolliver reported "a bad time with the soil bank" because the program was not properly "spelled out" and there were "misinterpretations of the law." Farmers also were concerned about the 1955 drop in hog prices, he said.

Rep. Karl M. LeCompte (R Iowa), who won by a bare 1,618 votes in his 4th (Southcentral) District, told CQ virtually the same thing. He emphasized farmers' concern about drought and farm prices. Dolliver generally has opposed the Administration farm program; LeCompte

Minnesota's Lost Precincts

One of the first farm districts to go Democratic in the Midwest was the 9th Minnesota in 1954. Rep. Coya Knutson (D Minn.) campaigned by attacking the Administration farm program and by carrying around a basket of eggs, then selling at rock-bottom prices. The late former Rep. Harold C. Hagen (R Minn. 1943-55) who lost the 9th, told CQ: "I lost the farm precincts in 1954, and when I ran again in 1956 I lost them again." Mr. Hagen, who died March 19, said: "The great majority of the farmers in the district are opposed to Secretary Benson and his farm program. They believe that he is honest and sincere. But they feel that his farm program is too little and too late. They have been asked to give the farm program a chance, but they don't want to wait. They feel it is too darned slow and that it will never work out anyway."

Mr. Hagen said he thought it would take the Administration several years to work out a program satisfactory to the farmers, "but by that time the Republicans may be out of office," he said. A Republican running for Congress from a farm area is in a dilemma, Mr. Hagen said, explaining that if the candidate criticizes Benson, as Mr. Hagen did in 1954, he runs the risk of losing votes in strongly Republican communities. But if he fails to criticize Benson, as Mr. Hagen did in 1956, he runs

the risk of losing farm votes.

Mr. Hagen also noted that the controversy over Benson and the Administration's farm program split the farm organizations into two groups. In the 1st, 2nd and 7th Minnesota Districts, some Republican groups and the Minnesota Farm Bureau were cool to the stands Reps. August H. Andresen (R), Joseph P. O'Hara (R) and H. Carl Andersen (R) took in favor of rigid farm price supports. On the other hand the Minnesota Farmers Union and many farmers wanted the high price support program maintained.

Thye Feels Optimistic

Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), who frequently differs with Administration farm policy and is a member of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee, told CQ that he was optimistic about a Republican comeback in Minnesota in 1958, when he must stand for reelection. Thve said Benson made "a political mistake" when he failed to institute a Government buying program on dairy products in 1954 and when he declined to compromise on farm legislation, thus opening it up to dozens of amendments. These actions gave farmers "a fear" of price declines, he said. Even though the Administration has spent vast amounts on farm programs to institute the soil bank, provide drought relief and unload surpluses, "the Secretary doesn't get credit for it" among farmers, Thye said. It has been "a slow process" for Benson "to reestablish the confidence' of the farmer, he added. Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.), ranking midwestern

Republican on the Senate Agriculture Committee, told CQ that he had been struck with "the inability of the Secretary of Agriculture to get close to the farmer in his thinking. The farmers feel that he just doesn't understand them." Young said, as did others who talked to CQ, that Benson repeatedly had made "unfortunate statements" that had angered farmers. Nothing so irritated them, Young said, as Benson's Feb. 12, 1953, statement at St. Paul, Minn., that "price supports should

provide insurance against disaster."

Ran Ahead of President

Young ran for reelection in 1956 and won by 67.386 votes, ahead of President Eisenhower's majority of Young's frequent criticisms of Benson and Administration farm policies were well known. He had opposed Benson's appointment on the ground Benson opposed rigid high price supports, and he repeatedly has called for Benson's resignation. Young said he "kept Benson out of North Dakota" in 1956, "although he

wanted to come in and campaign."

Few Midwesterners are stronger supporters of the Administration farm program on the House Agriculture Committee than Rep. Robert D. Harrison (R Neb.). It was Harrison's amendment to the Omnibus Farm Bill of 1954 that instituted flexible price supports. In 1956 Harrison was counted out in his race for reelection until the soldier vote came in to give him a 246-vote majority. Harrison told CO that Benson and the Administration farm program had nothing to do with his close shave. He attributed his close call to drought in his district, the 3rd, in northeastern Nebraska. Contributing factors, he said, included lower farm prices, lower farm income, more independent voting, apathy on the part of the Republican organization and the strong race put on by the opposition. "There were no troubles in my district that a good rain wouldn't cure," he said.

Report to the White House

In answer to a query from the White House, "Was there a farm revolt?" in 1956, Rollis Nelson of the Republican National Committee replied: "While there was no national farm revolt, there certainly were some violent

local uprisings." Nelson said:

"There was a sharp drop-off from 1952 in the farm vote cast for President Eisenhower. The decline in rural support for Republican candidates for the Senate and House was even more pronounced. East of the Mississippi the farm vote appears to have held well in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. In the South it seems that the President actually drew substantially more farm votes. West of the Mississippi there was a definite falloff in the Republican strength among farmers in virtually every state. The drop was substantial in wheat and cattle country. It was also large in Iowa and Minnesota where agriculture is highly diversified."

President Eisenhower ran well ahead of Republican Congressional candidates in nearly all farm districts, apparently because of the "peace issue," Nelson reported. But, he said, "in splitting their tickets many farmers may have rationalized that a Democrat Congress would be more sympathetic to their economic problems, more likely to vote increased drought assistance, more gen-

erous price supports, more liberal credit."

He also said "there was no evidence that the rigid versus the flexible price support controversy played a major part in the outcome" of the election. Republicans who had voted for each theory went down to defeat, he "Administration opposition to a domestic parity plan for wheat probably cost the Republicans some votes in the Great Plains states and in the Pacific North-

west," Nelson said.

Nelson had GOP field men spot-check typical farm precincts in their home counties. The precincts were in these Congressional districts: 9th Wisconsin, 3rd Colorado, 8th Iowa, 2nd South Dakota, 4th Kansas, 6th Missouri, 5th Minnesota, 17th Ohio, and Bowman County, N.D.

GOP Vote Decline Reported

Virtually all reported a decline in the Republican vote all the way along the line, whether crops were good or not. A sizeable stay-at-home bloc also was reported. The GOP field men reported the following reasons for the fall-off in the Republican vote: drought, rust, general farm unrest, unpopularity of various aspects of the Administration farm program and of Benson, failure to sell the Administration farm program, failure to convince farmers of Republican sympathy with their problems, lack of Republican organization and activity of the National Farmers Union. Their reports were as follows:

 Plymouth County, 8th District, Iowa -- Cattle, hog Poor crops. Population 80 percent German, Luxembourg; 60 percent Catholic. Eisenhower carried three precincts in 1956; four in 1952. Five to 10 percent stay-at-home vote. Trend to Democrats reported due to drought, general farm unrest, unpopularity of GOP gov-

ernor and Benson.

 Bowman County, North Dakota -- Grain, cattle area. Fair to poor crops. German, Scandinavian. Eisenhower carried three precincts in 1956; all four in 1952. Heavy stay-at-home vote (up to 20 percent) in three precincts. Trend toward Democrats reported due to wheat acreage controls, poor crops, low barley prices, Farmers Union activity, dissatisfaction with ASC committee. GOP fieldman reported: "If the Department of Agriculture is not cleaned up, entire Midwest will go solid Democrat.

 Saguache County, 3rd District, Colorado -- Irrigated potato, cattle area. Partly Spanish. Eisenhower carried three precincts in 1956; he tied in one and carried three in 1952. Stay-at-home vote in two. Trend to Democrats reported due to drought general farm unrest, unpopular

wheat program, unpopularity of Benson.

• Dunn County, 9th District, Wisconsin -- Dairy, corn area, Good crops, Scandinavian, Eisenhower carried two precincts in 1956; four in 1952. Trend to Democrats reported due to weak local GOP organization, strong

Farmers Union opposition.

• Lyman County, 2nd District, South Dakota -- Wheat, cattle area. Poor crops. Eisenhower carried one, tied one precinct in 1956; he carried all four in 1952. Sizeable stay-at-home vote. Trend to Democrats reported due to drought, disparity in soil bank payments, Farmers Union activity, general discontent, state tax issue.

• Chase County, 4th District, Kansas -- Cattle, hay Eisenhower carried all four precincts in 1956, 1952. Sizeable stay-at-home vote. Trend toward Democrats reported due to drought, lack of GOP organization.

• Holt County, 6th District, Missouri -- Corn, hogs, cattle area. Eisenhower carried two of four precincts in 1956; three of four in 1952. Five to 10 percent stay-athome vote. Trend to Democrats in three precincts reported due to severe drought, poor Republican organization, failure to sell Administration farm program.

 Rice County, 1st District, Minnesota -- Dairy, hogs, corn area. Good crops. Population partly Bohemian and Norwegian. Eisenhower carried three precincts in 1956; four in 1952. Ten to 15 percent stay-at-home vote. Trend toward Democrats reported due to lack of Republican organization, failure to convince farmers of GOP sympathy with their problems and Farmers Union activity.

• Licking County, 17th District, Ohio -- Corn, hogs, cattle, dairy area partly industrial. Good crops. Eisenhower carried all four precincts in both elections. Some Democratic trend noted in Senate, House races.

Price-Cost Squeeze

The reports of the Republican field men are similar to the views midwestern Republicans and GOP party professionals expressed to CQ, both on and off the record. Republicans reported that Midwest and Great Plains farmers have been caught in a serious price-cost squeeze. These reports are borne out by the Department of Agriculture's Agriculture Marketing Service. In 1955 net farm income was 64 percent lower than for the period 1947-49, while production costs were up 12 percent for hog and beef-fattening operators in the corn belt. On cattle ranches in the northern plains net farm income for the same period was down 61 percent, while production costs were up 20 percent. For winter wheat farmers in the southern plains states during the same period net farm income was down 49 percent, production costs up 49 percent.

This price-cost squeeze made farmers feel like "orphans" in the current period of prosperity, Lovre reported. "Everybody is prospering but the farmer, and he doesn't like it," the South Dakotan said.

Several Republicans told CQ they were concerned about future price problems. Congressional failure to enact a corn program may result in record corn produc-(Weekly Report, p. 332) With the prospect of a bumper corn corp, both corn and hog prices may fall in 1958. Kansans are concerned that if the drought continues, many farmers who have been living on reserves and credit will find their reserves and their credit gone. Many do not believe there is enough drought aid and are unhappy over the President's drought proposals. (Weekly Report, p. 318) GOP National Committeeman Harry Darby of Kansas told CQ that if the drought continued: "We are going to expect more drought aid, and we are going to be entitled to it."

Coloradans also are concerned about farm credit. Sen. Gordon Allott (R Colo.) has accused Department of Agriculture officials of "sabotaging" Congressional efforts to streamline the present "antiquated" farm credit laws and regulations so that farmers could get

quick action on farm loans.

Other Problems

Republicans have other problems standing in the way of their recovery in the Midwest. They report stiff 1956 opposition from a coalition of the National Farmers Union, the National Farmers Organization, the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., the Grain Terminal Assn. of St. Paul and labor organizations. These groups, particularly the militant and politically minded Farmers Union, were reported to be effective in stirring up opposition to Republican office holders and policies in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Iowa. In a number of districts the Democratic nominees were genuine dirt farmers who had support from these farm groups and labor groups as well.

Several midwestern Republicans were highly critical of poor Republican organization. They claim the GOP

'took the Midwest for granted."

Other factors contributed to 1956 Republican losses in the Midwest in addition to those mentioned Incumbent Republican governors were controversial in Kansas and Iowa. They failed to be reelected. In South Dakota a new state tax assessment law passed by the Republican legislature proved to be highly unpopular with both urban and rural voters.

FISCAL 1958 BUDGET CUTTING

Congressional emphasis on cutting the fiscal 1958 budget continued with Members of Congress suggesting specific budget cuts and Administration leaders showing where their own agency budgets could be trimmed. (Week-

ly Report, p. 329, 361)

Housing and Home Finance Administrator Albert M, Cole March 14 said his agency would ask Congress to trim \$125 million from its fiscal 1958 requests for new obligational authority. Cuts requested by Cole include: \$100 million from additional mortgage-purchasing power for the Federal National Mortgage Assn. (Fannie Mae); \$75 million from the urban renewal program; and \$25 million from additional authorizations requested for the college housing loan program. Although these cuts would total \$200 million, Cole said the urban renewal amount would apply to a future budget.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson March 15 said he "wanted to be helpful" to Congress in making budget cuts and would "make specific recommendations and suggestions" if asked to do so. Benson said the Agriculture Department "in the past four years...got more money from Congress than we asked for." The Department, he said, "made several recommendations for re-

ductions but they were not accepted."

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks March 17 said Congress could "take approximately \$50 million out of the \$804 million (Commerce Department budget) which reflects items that they have increased from the recommendations that the Department has made. They have added

that on what we asked for."

Rep. Prince H. Preston (D Ga.) March 19 said Weeks said "one thing...for public consumption and another thing to the Appropriations Committee" about possible cuts in the Commerce budget. Weeks told the Committee, Preston said, that \$7.5 million for forest road funds and \$42.5 million for Federal aid for airport construction could be cut from the Department funds. "But he doesn't want us to take out the \$50 million," Preston said, "he's supporting these items and is asking for 28 percent more money than he had this year (fiscal 1957)."

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) March 15 told a "strategy" meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. that he was "shocked" by President Eisenhower's submission of "a luxury budget...with increased spending all down the line." Byrd said the President asked for "24 brand new programs" and for "indefensible in-

creases" for others.

Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) of the House Appropriations Committee March 16 said his Committee had reduced Administration budget requests by 6.5 percent and would "make it even better than that." He said the Committee would not agree with any Senate in-

creases that could not be "justified,"

Senate Minority Leader William F, Knowland (R Calif.) March 16 predicted that Congress would cut about \$2 billion from the Eisenhower budget. Knowland said the Administration would "tighten up on supplemental requests" to prevent "leaks" that would restore sums cut from the budget.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower sent the following nominations to the Senate for confirmation:

John Clifford Folger of the District of Columbia, a Republican, as Ambassador to Belgium; March 14.

William H. Francis Jr. of Texas, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of Defense; March 14.

Fred A. Bantz of New York, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of Navy; March 18.

Philip Young of New York, a Republican, as Ambassador to the Netherlands; March 19.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Murray Snyder of New York, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of Defense; March 14.

Ex-Rep. Dewey Short (Mo., 1935-49), a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of Army; March 14.

David K.E. Bruce of Maryland, a Democrat, as Ambassador to West Germany; March 14.

Amory Houghton of New York, a Republican, as

Ambassador to France; March 14.

Paul W. McCracken of Michigan, as a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers; March 14. Gordon Gray of North Carolina, a Democrat, as Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization; March 14.

C. Douglas Dillon of New Jersey as a Deputy Under Secretary of State; March 14.

Olin H, Chilson of Colorado, a Republican, as Under Secretary of Interior; March 14.

Thorsten V. Kalijarvi of New Hampshire, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of State; March 14.

W. Wilson White of Pennsylvania, a Republican, as an Assistant Attorney General; March 14.

William J. Brennan of New Jersey, a Democrat, to the Supreme Court; March 19.

Charles E. Whittaker of Missouri, a Republican, to the Supreme Court; March 19.

Capitol Briefs

NEWSMEN PASSPORTS

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) March 18 introduced a resolution (H Con Res 153) aimed at permitting United States newsmen to travel anywhere in the world, including Red China.

SECRETARY FOR AFRICA

Chairman Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee March 12 introduced a bill (S 1547) to create the post of Assistant Secretary of State with responsibility solely for African relations.

Special Report

LYNDON JOHNSON'S FOREIGN POLICY VOTING RECORD REVIEWED

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) has taken a new position in the Senate -- that of leader on foreign policy issues. Johnson, although not a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, is a senior member of the Armed Services Committee which took part in committee hearings on the Middle East resolution. Johnson's hand could be seen in the final version of the doctrine which received final Congressional approval March 7. (Weekly Report, p. 297)

Johnson March 13 indicated "deepest concern" over "Egypt's challenge to the authority of the United Nations" when it took over civil administration of the Gaza Strip. Johnson said Egypt had "internal political problems" but added that Israel had these, too, and Israel Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion had faced them "courageously

and decisively."

Johnson's stands on foreign policy and foreign aid are reflected in his position on principal roll-call votes on these issues during his years in Congress (* indicates

1957 -- President's program of military and economic cooperation with Middle East nations to counteract Communism. Agreed to, 72-19 (D 30-16; R 42-3). John-

1957 -- Eliminate authorization from Mideast Doctrine for use of \$200 million for military and economic Rejected, 28-58 (D 23-20; R 5-38). Johnson

AGAINST.

1957 -- Urge the President to continue to support, within established policies and law, the UN Emergency Force in maintaining a Mideast truce. Agreed to, 48-43 (D 46-0; R 2-43). Johnson FOR.

1957 -- Direct President to notify Congress before using armed forces or to submit any such action for Rejected, 28-64 (D 24-23; Congressional approval.

R 4-41). Johnson AGAINST.

1956 -- Bar use of funds for military equipment to Yugoslavia except to maintain equipment previously furnished. Agreed to, 50-42 (D 24-23; R 26-19). Johnson FOR.

1956 -- Cut off foreign aid to Yugoslavia. Rejected,

38-50 (D 15-29; R 23-21). Johnson AGAINST.

1956 -- Reduce foreign aid authorization to \$2.8 bil-Rejected, 27-58 (D 15-28; R 12-30). Johnson lion. AGAINST.

1956 -- Suspend for 12 months aid to countries shipping to the Soviet bloc materials embargoed by the U.S. Rejected, 23-60 (D 9-33; R 14-27). Johnson AGAINST.

1956 -- Cut technical cooperation funds for India Rejected, 23-56 (D 8-32; R 15-24). by 50 percent. Johnson AGAINST.

1956 -- Reduce military assistance in Mutual Security Program by \$6 million. Rejected, 42-46 (D 29-15; R 13-31). Johnson AGAINST.

1956 -- Increase military assistance from \$1.7 billion to \$2.3 billion. Agreed to, 50-39 (D 18-26; R 32-13). Johnson FOR.

1956 -- Reduce defense support funds for Europe, the Near East, Africa and Asia by 10 percent. Rejected, 36-54 (D 23-24; R 13-30). Johnson AGAINST.

1956 -- Express sense of Congress against admitting Communist China as the Representative of China in the U.N. Adopted, 86-0 (D 43-0; R 43-0). Johnson FOR.

1955 -- Authorize President to employ U.S. armed forces for protecting the security of Formosa, the Pescadores and related territories in that area. Adopted, 85-3 (D 42-2; R 43-1), Johnson ANNOUNCED FOR, 1955 -- Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty,

Agreed to, 82-1 (D 42-0; R 40-1). Johnson ANNOUNCED

FOR.

1955 -- Place part of economic foreign aid on a loan Rejected, 33-50 (D 11-29; R 22-21), Johnson basis. AGAINST.

1955 -- Eliminate \$200 million President's Fund for Asian Economic Development. Rejected, 17-63 (D 8-32; R 9-31). Johnson AGAINST.

1955 -- Mutual Security bill. Passed, 59-18 (D31-7; R 28-11). Johnson FOR.

1955 -- Express sense of Congress on maintenance of traditional U.S. policy in opposition to colonialism and Communist imperialism. Adopted, 88-0 (D 44-0; R 44-0), Johnson ANI OUNCED FOR.

1955 -- Increase by \$420 million funds for European defense support in Mutual Security Program. Adopted, 50-38 (D 21-23; R 29-15), Johnson ANNOUNCED FOR,

1955 -- Reduce by \$10 million funds for development assistance for India in Mutual Security Program. Adopted, 68-16 (D 29-14; R 39-2). Johnson ANNOUNCED FOR.

1955 -- Increase by \$50 million President's Fund for Asian Economic Development. Adopted, 46-38 (D 16-27; R 30-11). Johnson ANNOUNCED FOR.

1955 -- Mutual Security Appropriations, Passed, 62-(D 32-11; R 30-11). Johnson ANNOUNCED FOR. 1955 -- Reciprocal trade extension. Passed, 75-13 (D 37-6; R 38-7). Johnson FOR.

1954 -- Limit treaty powers (Bricker Amendment). Rejected, 42-50 (D 13-32; R 29-17). Johnson AGAINST.

1954 -- Limit treaty powers. (George Amendment). Rejected, 60-31 (two-thirds vote or 61 "yeas" required). (D 28-16; R 32-14). Johnson FOR.

1954 -- Three-year reciprocal trade extension. Rejected, 32-45 (D 32-6; R 0-39). Johnson FOR.

1954 -- Korea Mutual Defense Treaty. Ratified, 81-6 (D 36-5; R 44-1). Johnson FOR.

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1953 -- Refugee Relief Act. Passed, 63-30 (D 24-22;

R 38-8). Johnson FOR. 1952 -- Immigration and Nationality Act. Passage of

bill over President's veto (two-thirds majority or 56 "yeas" required). Passed, 57-26 (D 25-18; R 32-8). Johnson FOR.

1951 -- Cut European economic aid by \$250 million. Agreed to, 36-34 (D 10-29; R 26-5). Johnson AGAINST. 1949 -- Military aid to NATO. Passed, 55-24 (D36-

10; R 19-14). Johnson FOR.

1949 -- North Atlantic Pact. Adopted, 82-13 (D 50-2; R 32-11). Johnson FOR.

1949 -- Extend trade agreements without "peril points." Passed, 62-19 (D 47-1; R 15-18). Johnson FOR. *1948 -- European recovery plan. Passed, 329-74 (D 158-11; R 171-61). Johnson FOR.

*1947 -- Greek-Turkish Aid. Passed, 287-108 (D 160-

13; R 127-94). Johnson FOR.

*1946 -- British loan. Passed, 219-155 (D 157-32; R 61-122). Johnson FOR.



TELEVISION RULING SLATED FOR 'NEAR FUTURE'

After two years, the Federal Communications Commission is expected to rule "in the near future" on the controversial question of subscription (pay) television. A report prepared by the staff of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee recently urged a "large-scale test" of pay television but the Committee Feb. 27 indefinitely postponed a decision on accepting or rejecting the staff report.

Background

Subscription television describes a number of individual systems offering selected unsponsored telecasts to viewers willing to pay specified fees. The systems differ in their technical aspects but are alike in two fundamental respects:

1. The program would be coded or "scrambled" by the transmitting station to prevent reception of the

telecast by anyone not a subscriber.

2. The viewer who wished to see the program would "unscramble" the picture and sound by some decoding device connected to his television set. Among the devices are coin boxes and punch cards. Each system would charge the viewer for use of the decoding device.

The leading systems, approved by the FCC for experimentation, are: "Phonevision, developed by Zenith Radio Corp.; "Subscriber-Vision," developed by Skiatron TV Inc.; and "Telemeter," developed by International Telemeter Corp.

The backers of these systems argue that subscription

television would:

 1. Make available, at a fraction of box office prices, such features as current movies, plays, operas and top sports events, which are beyond the budgetary scope of sponsored television.

• 2. Broaden the public's range of program choice and make it possible for small local stations to meet the competition of larger stations with network affilia-

tions.

• 3. Increase the size of the audience for both free and subscription television by improving the existing

level of television programming.

Opponents of subscription television, including the three major networks, the National Assn. of Radio and Television Broadcasters and a group of motion picture theater owners organized as the Joint Committee on Toll-TV, contend subscription TV would:

• 1. Force the public to pay for a service that has

traditionally been furnished free.

 2. Offer only occasional "cultural" programs with limited audience appeal, because mass audiences would be needed to cover expenses of special programs.

• 3. Rely, for the most part, on programs of established popular appeal and make every effort to outbid free television for favorite programs, thus forcing the viewer to pay to see programs formerly available without charge.

None of the organizations in the controversy has

registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. A legislative agent registered for the Columbia Broadcasting System in 1948; two agents registered for the National Broadcasting Company in 1948-50; five agents registered for the National Assn. of Radio-Television Broadcasters in 1951-53.

The FCC Feb. 11, 1955, invited interested parties to submit comments on "proposals for a subscription television service." These comments, totaling 70 volumes, have been summarized and analyzed by the FCC staff, and the Commissioners in the last several weeks have had several special meetings on the subject. FCC Chairman George C. McConnaughey March 5 said, "We hope...we will be able to go forward more rapidly and in the near future reach a decision."

Congressional Action

The staff of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has prepared a report on subscription television, based on 1956 Committee hearings. The report had not been made public, but parts of it, as quoted in trade publications, recommend "large-scale tests" of subscription television in "a representative cross-section of test markets" over a period of time long enough for the promoters to set up equipment, develop programs and assess the public reaction. Subscription TV should be given access to "some percentage" of time on existing TV stations and the fee programs, the report said, should be restricted to ventures that could not be produced by sponsored television -- traditional "box office" events and not "mass appeal" programs.

The staff report said the FCC could withhold its

The staff report said the FCC could withhold its final decision on subscription TV until the test results were in. It added, "We would expect the Commission to be very reluctant to deny to subscription TV entrepreneurs the opportunity to offer their services to the public, merely because certain interests which might be affected economically by subscription operations predict that such

operation will destroy free TV."

Chairman Warren G, Magnuson (D Wash.) of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Feb. 24 said, "I agree generally with the report," and predicted it would be accepted "by the majority" of the Committee members.

But when the Committee met Feb. 27, it voted to postpone indefinitely formal consideration of the report. Opponents of subscription television, who urged the Committee to withhold its recommendations until the FCC

acted, regard its decision as a victory.

The Committee postponement left uncertain its position on subscription television. The FCC has a number of alternatives before it. It first must decide whether it has legal jurisdiction over subscription TV, then whether it wishes to set policy without prior guidance from Congress. If it accepts jurisdiction over the issue, it presumably could reject or accept fully one or more of the subscription TV plans, or authorize a controlled test as suggested in the Senate Committee's staff report.



ONLY FUNDS NEEDED FOR POLICIES TO BE WRITTEN

The Federal Government this Spring or early Summer will write flood insurance for the first time in history.

- Why is the Government going into the flood insurance business?
- How will the program operate?
- What are the major problems involved?

Government's Entry

President Eisenhower Aug. 7, 1956, signed a flood insurance bill (S 3732) into PL 1016. The law put the Government into the flood insurance business with the solid backing of Congress. The bill passed the Senate May 10, 1956, on a 61-7 roll-call vote and the House July 25, 1956, by voice vote.

In signing the measure, President Eisenhower said: "I believe this Act will open the way to a new field of protection for our homes and our business and community properties against one of the most serious exposures to loss that we face today. Protection against the loss from virtually every other type of natural disaster is already obtainable at practical cost. But we have not yet developed a feasible method of insuring against the unpredictable and catastrophic losses that floods en-This new program is a venture into an untested field of risk protection and is admittedly experimental. It does not propose putting the Federal Government permanently into the flood insurance business. On the contrary, it provides for the Government to lead the way on a basis that will enable this field of responsibility to be absorbed into our private system in the shortest pos-

Private insurance companies welcomed the Government's entry into the flood insurance business because, individually, they had found such insurance not economically feasible. In its May, 1952, Report on Floods and Flood Damage, the Insurance Executives Assn. said: "Because of the virtual certainty of the loss, its castastrophic nature and the impossibility of making this line of (flood) insurance self-supporting due to refusal of the public to purchase such insurance at the rates which would have to be charged to pay annual losses, companies generally could not prudently engage in this field of underwriting."

The only financial help the Federal Government could extend to flood victims prior to passage of the 1956 Flood Insurance Act was of an emergency nature. That aid was authorized under Public Law 875 (81st Congress). The Federal money could be used to clean up debris and restore public utilities, but nothing in PL 875 gave the Government authority to loan money to a businessman or homeowner whose property was washed away by the flood. There was no place where the businessman or homeowner could buy flood insurance at reasonable rates.

The losses suffered from floods since 1924 are shown on the following U.S. Weather Bureau chart in millions of dollars:

Year	Property Damage	Lives	Year	Property Damage	Lives
1924	\$ 17	27	1941	\$ 39.5	47
1925	9.9	36	1942	98.5	68
1926	23.5	16	1943	199.7	107
1927	347.7	423	1944	101.1	33
1928	44.6	15	1945	165.8	91
1929	68.1	89	1946	70.8	28
1930	15.9	14	1947	272.3	55
1931	2.8	0	1948	230	82
1932	10.3	11	1949	94	48
1933	36.7	33	1950	176.1	93
1934	10.4	88	1951	1,028.7	51
1935	127.1	236	1952	254.1	54
1936	282.6	142	1953	122.2	40
1937	440.7	142	1954	99.2	44
1938	101.1	180	1955	995.5	302
1939	13.8	83	1956*	50	58
1940	40.5	60			

[·] Preliminary estimates.

Program's Operation

Commissioner F.J. Meistrell of the Federal Flood Indemnity Administration estimates that his agency will start selling flood insurance this Spring or early Summer.

The 1956 Act authorized three separate flood programs; (1) Government insurance; (2) Government reinsurance of private companies; (3) loan contracts with potential flood victims.

The latter two programs will not start operating until the agency has gained experience with the first one. Under the reinsurance program, a private company would write the flood insurance but the Federal Government could pay all or part of the flood damage claims against the company. The loan program would enable a potential flood victim to buy a promise from the Federal Government that it would loan him money directly or guarantee a bank loan to rebuild his home or business if flood waters damaged them. The loan would carry no higher than a 4 percent interest rate. Meistrell Feb. 25 said the loan commitment program was "unworkable," adding he would ask Congress to repeal that part of the Act.

Meistrell says his agency will put its direct insurance program into operation shortly after it gets money to start operating the program. The President's budget called for \$100 million for this purpose for fiscal 1957, but his request March 12 was reduced to \$50 million in a letter to the House Appropriations Committee. Congress seems certain to approve funds to get the flood insurance program started. The highlights of the program:

 ADMINISTRATION -- Administered by the Federal Flood Indemnity Administration, 1632 K St. N.W., Washington. The agency comes under the Housing and Home Finance Agency, employs 32 persons.

● SCOPE -- The flood insurance agency may write \$3 billion worth of policies. The total amount could be raised to \$5 billion by the President.

 DURATION -- The Act states that "the Administrator shall undertake a continuing study of the feasibility of having private insurance companies take over, with or without some form of Federal financial support, the insurance programs authorized."

• PRIVATE HELP -- "The Administrator shall use to the maximum practicable extent the facilities and services of private organizations and persons authorized to engage in the insurance business under the laws of any state." The Act prohibits the Administrator from writing insurance where it is available "on reasonable terms

from other public or private sources."

• FLOOD DEFINITION -- "Flood includes any flood, tidal wave, wave wash or other abnormally high tidal water, deluge, or the water component of any hurricane or other severe storm, surface landside due to excess moisture, and shall have such other meaning as may be prescribed by regulation of the Administrator.

• ELIGIBLITY -- Any person -- which the Act defines as "an individual or group of individuals, corporation, partnership, association or any other organized group of persons, including state and local governments and agencies thereof " -- is eligible for flood insur-

• COVERAGE LIMITS -- A private home and its contents cannot be insured for more than \$10,000. Any one person cannot get more than \$250,000 worth of insurance.

• RATES -- "The Administrator shall from time to time establish a schedule of estimated rates...which would be adequate in his judgment to produce sufficient proceeds to pay all claims for probable losses over a reasonable period of years." Meistrell estimates that the rates for the public will range from \$1 to \$12 for every \$100 of flood insurance, depending on the location of the property, its structure and other factors. That is the amount the homeowner would pay. The Federal Government could subsidize the total premium cost up to 40 percent. EXAMPLE: The Administrator finds the premium on a \$10,000 house should be \$5 for every \$100 of coverage. But the homeowner's premium only amounts to \$3 per \$100 of coverage because the Federal Government pays the other \$2. The Administrator cannot figure in administrative expenses in arriving at a premium. Private companies do. Meistrell said March 7 that "whatever fees are finally established, it seems to me that the indemnity coverage will be something of a bargain." Private companies and government water experts have been working with the flood insurance agency to arrive at a reasonable premium rate.

• STATE SUBSIDIES -- The Federal Government alone will pay the premium subsidy through June 30, 1959. After that, each state will pay half the subsidy on the

policies held by its residents.

• PAYMENT -- Buyers of the insurance will have to pay the year's premium on the policy in advance. Policies will not take effect until from 30 to 60 days after they are issued and will be non-cancellable. This would prevent a homeowner from buying a policy the day before the river was scheduled to flood over into his living room or from cancelling a policy as soon as the flood danger passed.

• SALES -- Any private insurance company that sells fire and casualty insurance is eligible to participate in the program. The company would sign a contract with the Government setting forth such things as the services it will perform. Then the company's agents and brokers could sell the insurance. The buyers would pay their premiums to the private companies, not to the Government. The Federal Flood Indemnity Administration estimates 5,000 companies could participate in the program, representing a sales force of 150,000.

 DEDUCTIBLE PROVISIONS -- A person with flood insurance could collect up to the full amount of his policy's face value minus certain deductibles. The minimum deductions under the Act are \$100 plus 5 percent of the remainder of the claim. Higher deductions can be written

in the policy.

• FLOOD ZONING -- "After June 30, 1958, no insurance or reinsurance shall be issued under the provisions of this Act in any geographical location unless an appropriate public body shall have adopted and shall keep in effect such flood zoning restrictions, if any, as may be deemed necessary by the Administrator to reduce, within practicable limits, damages from flood in such location.' The Act's zoning provisions were designed to discourage further building on the flood plains along rivers likely to overflow. Flood plains were carved out by nature ages ago to handle its water overflow. About 10 million persons in the U.S. live on them.

Problems Ahead

• MONEY -- Will Congress give the flood insurance agency enough money this year to get the program going? Most likely since President Eisenhower already has halved his request from \$100 million to \$50 million, and the flood season is only a few weeks off.

• STATE PARTICIPATION -- Will the states cooperate fully in the program by requiring municipalities to adopt the necessary flood zoning laws? Will the states subsidize the insurance premiums charged their residents?

Still an open question.

Meistrell told the Conference of Northeastern States on Flood and Disaster Dec. 18, 1956, that "municipalities must exercise their police power through flood zoning" to prevent further clogging of hazardous flood plains. He suggested zoning flood plains instead to permit such things as farming, grazing, stockyards, golf courses, playgrounds, public parks, quarries, parking lots and transient amusements like circuses.

Regarding the states sharing subsidy payments with the Government, Meistrell said "we thought that in view of the very real interest that various states have in the success of this program...they should be willing to bear

their proportionate share.

• RATES -- Can the rates be set low enough to encourage purchasing of flood insurance policies and yet be high enough for the Government to break even on the program? He said March 7 that "a major effort has been made to develop a sound schedule of fees." Meistrell continued: "In this task we have had the advice of a highly competent group of rate experts of the insurance industry and help from an interagency committee of the government, including engineers and hydrologists of the Weather Bureau, the U.S. Geological Survey, the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Corps of Engineers." He emphasized that the \$1 to \$12 range for premiums was still tentative.

For Further Details

1956 Almanac, p. 451; Editorial Research Reports, 1956, Vol. 1, p. 41,

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 7

H J Res 117 -- Authorize President to undertake economic and military cooperation with notions in general area of Middle East to assist in the strengthening and de-fense of their independence, GORDON (D.III.) -- 1/5/57 -- House Foreign Af-fairs reported Jan. 25, 1957, House passed Jan. 30, 1957, Senate passed, amend-ed, March 5, 1957, House agreed to Senate amendments March 7, 1957, President

Public Law 8

H J Res 23 — Provide for reappointment of Dr. Arthur H. Compton as Citizen Regent of Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution, CANNON (D Mo.) — 1/3/57 — House Administration reported Feb. 14, 1957. House passed Feb. 14, 1957. Sen-ate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 27, 1957. Senate passed March 8, 1957, President signed March 14, 1957.

H J Res 202 -- Provide for filling of vacancy in Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution, CANNON (D Mo.) -- 1/29/57 -- House Administration reported Feb. 14, 1957. Senate passed on call of calendar March 8, 1957, President signed March 14, 1957,

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- 1. AGRICULTURE
- 2. APPROPRIATIONS
- 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE Housing & Schools Safety & Health Social Security Welfare
- 4. FOREIGN POLICY Administrative Policy Immigration & Naturalization International Relations
- 6. MILITARY & VETERANS Defense Policy

7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE Civil Service Commemorative

Congress Constitution, Civil Rights Crimes, Courts, Prisons District of Columbia Indian & Territorial Affairs Land and Land Transfers Post Office

Presidential Policy General 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY Business & Banking

Commerce & Communications Natural Resources Public Works & Reclamation Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 3, 1957, through March 17, 1957.

Concurrent

Resolutions

TOTAL

Senate House 1,610 Joint Resolutions 276 21 Simple Resolutions 114 200

6,696

1,821

This week's listing includes:

HR 3592 to HR 3874

Resolutions S J Res 39 to S J Res 42 S Con Res none H J Res 186 to H J Res 198 H Con Res 82 to H Con Res 86 H Res 120 to H Res 132

1. Agriculture

4 -- Encourage improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. POTTER (R Mich.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

-- Provide for corn-base acreages, DIRKSEN (R III.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

S 840 — Provide for price reporting and research re forest products, HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Stennis (D Miss.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (R Mont.), Neuberger (D

Ore.), Sporkman (D Ala.) - 1/25/57 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

841 -- Establish a price-reporting service for basic forest products. STENNIS (D Miss.) - 1/25/57 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

860 -- Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to grant relief with respect to claims arising out of deliveries of eligible surplus feed grains on ineligible dates in connection with purchase orders under its emergency feed programs. ALLOTT (R Colo.)

-- 1/25/57 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

5 871 -- Study use of conservation programs to provide healthful autdoor training for young men and establish a pilot Youth Conservation Corps. HUMPHREY (D Minn.)
-- 1/25/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

5 — Establish a deferred grazing program and a protein feed program as parts of relief available to drought-stricken areas under P.L. 875, 81st Congress. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry

H J Res 195 -- Re fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco acreage allotments and mor-keting quotas, NATCHER (D Ky.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Agriculture, HR 3606 -- Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to grant relief re claims arising out of deliveries of eligible surplus feed grains on ineligible dates in connection with purchase orders under its emergency-feed program, CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Agriculture,

HR 3607 -- Establish a deferred grazing program and a protein-feed program as parts of the relief available to drought-stricken areas under P.L. 875, 81st Congress, CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Agriculture,

HR 3623 -- Encourage improvement and development of marketing facilities for handl-

ing perishable agricultural commodities, FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Agriculture.

HR 3650 -- Relating to positions in United States Fish and Wildlife Service, REUSS

(D Wis.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 3654 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 re price support for extra long staple cotton. RUTHERFORD (D Texas) -- 1/24/57 -- House Agriculture.

HR 3728 -- Amend acreage-allotment and price-support provisions for corn. ANDER-SEN (R Minn.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Agriculture.

SEN (R Minn.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Agriculture.

HR 3729 -- Amend Soil Bank Act and Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to cotton, JONES (D Ala.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Agriculture.

HR 3730 -- Similar to HR 3729, RAINS (D Ala.) -- 1/28/57.

HR 3731 -- Similar to HR 3729, GRANT (D Ala.) -- 1/28/57.

HR 3733 -- Similar to HR 3729, SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 1/28/57.

HR 3733 -- Similar to HR 3729, HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 1/28/57.

HR 3734 -- Similar to HR 3729, ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 1/28/57.

HR 3735 -- Similar to HR 3729, ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 1/28/57.

HR 3736 -- Similar to HR 3729, BOYKIN (D Ala.) -- 1/28/57.

HR 3737 -- Similar to HR 3729, BOYKIN (D Ala.) -- 1/28/57.

HR 3738 -- Similar to HR 3729, BOYKIN (D Ala.) -- 1/28/57.

HR 3739 -- Similar to HR 3729, BOWN (D Ga.) -- 1/28/57.

HR 3749 -- Amend Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, permit deductions for self-help

HR 3738 — Similar to HR 3729, BROWN (D Ga.) — 1/28/57.
HR 3749 — Amend Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, permit deductions for self-help meat-promotion program, BERRY (R S.D.) — 1/28/57 — House Agriculture.
HR 3750 — Provide supplementary benefits for recipients of public assistance who are in need through issuance of certificates used in acquisition of surplus agricultural food and fiber products, BLITCH (D Ga.) — 1/28/57 — House Agriculture.
HR 3753 — Enable Secretary of Agriculture to extend financial assistance to deserting the program of the programment of the progra

n to same extent such assistance is available to homestead entrymen. BUDGE (R Idaho) -- 1/28/57 -- House Agriculture.

HR 3757 — Regulate commerce among several states and with foreign nations, regulate supply of crops and guard against famine and destitution in any part of U.S. and its passessions and in other nations; promote orderly marketing of crops, insure against unduly depressive price levels; establish a board and corporations for such purposes. CUNNINGHAM (R lowa) — 1/28/57 — House Agriculture.

HR 3765 — Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 re price support for extra long staple cotton. RHODES (R Ariz.) — 1/28/57 — House Agriculture.

HR 3792 — Establish public use of national forests as policy of Congress. UDALL (D

Ariz.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Agriculture.

HR 3803 -- Amend Soil Bank Act to increase its benefits in case of tobacco, BLITCH (D Ga.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Agriculture.

HR 3804 -- Amend Soil Bank Act with respect to application to producers of flue-cured tobacco, BLITCH (D Ga.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Agriculture, HR 3828 -- Require Bureau of Census to develop farm income data by economic class of farm, DIXON (R Utah) -- 1/28/57 -- House Past Office and Civil Service.

HR 3831 — Establish recreational use of, and wildlife habitat management on, the national forests and other lands administered by Secretary of Agriculture as a policy of Congress, GRANT (D Ala.) — 1/28/57 — House Agriculture.

HR 3843 — Provide for establishment of four soil and water conservation laboratories.

LANDRUM (D Ga.) — 1/28/37 — House Agriculture.

HR 3861 — Amend Bankhead-Jones Fair Tenant Act, as amended, to provide more flexibility in refinancing loans. POAGE (D Texas) — 1/28/57 — House Agricul-

HR 3870 -- Provide a research program for better potato to be raised in Long Island soil, WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

H Res 125 -- Provide funds for Committee on the Judiciary, CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Administration.

H Res 127 -- Provide funds for expenses of investigations authorized by House Resolution 94. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Administration.

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

\$ 865 -- Provide for Federal financial assistance to states and territories in construction of public elementary and secondary school facilities. COOPER (R Ky.), Morton (R Ky.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfore.

\$ 869 — Establish a program of scholarship aid and long-term loans to students in higher education and provide facilities assistance to institutions of higher education.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) — 1/25/57 — Senate Finance.

\$ 870 — Authorize Federal payments to states to assist in constructing schools, HUM-PHREY (D Minn.) — 1/25/57 — Senate Finance.

\$ 872 -- Provide school-construction assistance to states; establish a program of scholar ship aid and long-term loans to students in higher education; provide facilities assistance to institutions of higher education; provide a 30-percent credit against Federal individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education; provide assistance to and coope tion with states in strengthening and improving state and local programs for dimin-ution, control, and treatment of juvenile delinquency; study use of conservation programs to provide healthful outdoor training for young men; establish a Youth Conservation Corps. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Labor and Pub-lic Welfare.

H J Res 194 -- Provide direct aid to states and territories for educational purposes only. GEORGE (R Kan.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Ways and Me

HR 3602 -- Amend section 203 of National Housing Act, AYRES (R Ohio) -- 1/24/57 -- House Banking and Currency.

HR 3641 -- Amend Davis-Bacon Act, METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Edu-

HR 3643 -- Provide for loans to enable needy and scholastically qualified students to continue post-high school education, PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Education and Labor,

HR 3746 - Amend section 404 of Housing Amendments of 1955 to provide payments in lieu of taxes be made with respect to Wherry Act housing acquired by U,S, BALD-WIN (R Calif.) - 1/28/57 - House Banking and Currency.

HR 3858 -- Authorize Federal assistance to the states and local communities in financ-

ing an expanded program of school construction so to eliminate national shortage of classrooms, PERKINS (D Ky.,) -- 1/28/57 -- House Education and Labor,

HR 3873 -- Amend National Housing Act, as amended. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Banking and Currency.

SAFFTY AND HEALTH

- S 844 -- Provide program of national health insurance, MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 1/25/57
 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare,
- HR 3664 -- Provide for stockpiling, storage, and distribution of essential foodstuffs and other essential items for the sustenance of the civilian population of the U.S., its territories, possessions and the District of Columbia in event of enemy attack or other disaster. HULL (D Mo.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Armed Services.

HR 3865 -- Provide for further research and technical assistance required for control of mosquitoes and other arthropods capable of adversely affecting the health and welfare of man, ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign

SOCIAL SECURITY

HR 3621 — Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase minimum amount of monity insurance benefits payable thereunder, FINO (R N,Y,) — 1/24/57 — House Ways and Means.

HR 3622 — Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide 10-percent increase in monthly insurance benefits payable thereunder. FINO (R N,Y,) — 1/24/57 — House Ways and Means.

HR 3655 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to remove limitation upon outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder, SCRIVNER (R Kan.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Ways and Means, HR 3665 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Tax Act, McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 1/24/57 --

House Ways and Means,
HR 3755 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, CUNNINGHAM (R
lowa) -- 1/28/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 3756 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit annuitant to receive annuity though he renders compensated service for outside employer by whom he was

isst employed before annuity began to accrue. CUNNINGHAM (R lowa) —

1/28/57 — House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 3779 — Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that a child be considered the adopted child of a deceased individual where adoption proceedings were commenced before such individual's death and are subsequently completed by his spouse. JENNINGS (D Va.) — 1/28/57 — House Ways and Means.

HR 3809 - Amend Social Security Act to provide that, for purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age be reduced from 65 to 60. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 1/28/57 — House Ways and Means.

HR 3826 - Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit an individual to waive his

right to receive benefits thereunder in order to preserve his right to receive benefits under other laws, DENTON (D Ind.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 3849 — Provide a more equitable method for computing the self-employment income of farmers under Social Security Act for taxable years ending during period commencing Jan. 1, 1955 and ending Dec. 31, 1958. METCALF (D Mont.) — 1/28/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 3855 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a 10 percent incre annuities and pensions payable to railroad employees and their survivors, O'KON-SKI (R Wis.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce. HR 3869 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide current insured status for

certain additional individuals who served as employees of state of Wisconsin and to whom social security coverage was retroactively extended in 1953, VAN PELT (R Wis.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Ways and Means,

- \$ 831 -- Encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals DIRKSEN (R III.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Finance.
- S 867 -- Provide for assistance to and cooperation with states in strengthening and improving state and local programs for diminution, control and treatment of juvenils delinquency. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Wel-
- H Res 130 -- Authorize creation of a Select Committee on Problems of Aging, POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Rules.
- HR 3603 Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped; define its duties, BENNETT (D.Fla.) 1/24/57 House Education and Labor.
- HR 3763 -- Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped; define its duties. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 3764 -- Provide program of national health insurance, DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 3765 -- Similar to HR 3763, DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 1/28/57. HR 3830 -- Encourage expansion of teaching and research in the education of mentally retarded children through grants to institutions of higher learning and to state educational agencies, FOGARTY (D.R.L.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Education and Labor, HR 3847 -- Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped; define its duties, McCORMACK (D.Mass.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Education and Labor,

- HR 3856 Establish Federal Agency for Handicopped; define its duties, O'KONSKI (R Wis.) 1/28/57 House Education and Labor.

 HR 3859 Provide for assistance to and cooperation with states in strengthening and improving state and local programs for diminution, control and treatment of juvenile delinquency. PERKINS (D Ky.) 1/28/57 House Education
- HR 3874 -- Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped; define its duties, WIER (D Minn.)
 -- 1/28/57 -- House Education and Labor.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

- H J Res 190 -- Prohibit use of funds for travel or entertainment of Josef Broz, also known as Marshal Tito, BOW (R Ohio) -- 1/28/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- HR 3842 Amend section 32 (a) of Trading With the Enemy Act, KILBURN (RN,Y,)
 1/28/57 House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

 HR 3871 Provide for investment of certain funds obtained under provisions of Trad-
- ing With the Enemy Act and provide for use of interest from such investments for scientific scholarships and fellowships for children of veterans, WALTER (D Pa.) -- 1/28/57 -- Hause Interstate and Foreign Commerce,

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

- S 836 -- Make certain changes in Immigration and Nationality Act, IVES (R N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Smith (R N.J.), Case (R N.J.) --1/25/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 866 -- Authorize issuance of not more than 10,000 special nonquota immigrant visas to eligible orphans. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 1/25/57 -- Sen-
- HR 3599 -- Amend and revise laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality and citizenship. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 3642 -- Provide additional visus for certain aliens of Greek ethnic origin residing in Greece, NIMTZ (R Ind.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Judiciary.

- in Greece, NIMTZ (R Ind.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Judiciary.

 HR 3648 -- Amend and revise laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality and citizenship. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Judiciary.

 HR 3656 -- Amend and revise laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality and citizenship. SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Judiciary.

 HR 3739 -- Amend and revise laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality and citizenship. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Judiciary.

 HR 3740 -- Similar to HR 3739, GREEN (D Pa.) -- 1/28/57.

 HR 3741 -- Similar to HR 3739, MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/28/57.

 HR 3742 -- Similar to HR 3739, RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/28/57.

 HR 3744 -- Similar to HR 3739, THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/28/57.

 HR 3745 -- Similar to HR 3739, THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/28/57.

- HR 3745 -- Similar to HR 3739, ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 1/28/57.
 HR 3783 -- For adoption of 10,000 eligible orphans, under 12 years of age, grant permanent residence to orphans admitted to U.S. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 1/28/57
- -- House Judiciary, 1866 -- Amend Rafugee Relief Act of 1953 to extend for 2 years period during which visas may be issued thereunder, SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Judi-

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- S J Res 40 -- Provide for revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or withdrawal of United States from such treaties and agreements, so foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American Armed Forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. JENNER (R Ind.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Foreign Relations.
- S J Res 42 Promote peace and stability in Middle East, MORSE (D Ore.) -- 1/25/57 Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services.
- ment representative of the U.S. to H J Res 165 -- Request President to instruct perm the U.N. to request the Security Council, without delay, to convene the Arab states and state of Israel and other interested nations in a peace conference.
- FARBSTEIN (D.N.Y.) -- 1/16/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.

 H Con Res 83 -- Express sense of Congress re return of 450 American prisoners of war who have not been accounted for by the Communists, WITHROW (R Wis.) --1/24/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 85 -- Express sense of Congress that efforts be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. O'HARA (R Minn.) -- 1/28/57 --
- House Foreign Affairs, H Con Res 86 -- Similar to H Con Res 85, ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 1/28/57.

5. Labor

- S 814 -- Establish standards for hours of work and overtime pay of laborers and mechanics employed on work done under contract for, or with financial aid of, the U.S., for any territory or the District of Columbia. SMITH (R N.J.), Ives (R N.Y.), Purtell (R Conn.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 815 Provide for assistance to states in their efforts to promote, establish and maintain afe work places and practices in industry. SMITH (R N.J.), Ives (R N.Y.) 1/25/57 Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
- 5 817 Prohibit discrimination on account of sex in payment of wages by employers having employees engaged in commerce or in production of goods for commerce; provide procedures for assisting employees in collecting wages lost by reason of such discrimination, SMITH (R N.J.), Ives (R N.Y.), Purtell (R Conn.) —
- 5 818 -- Provide for payment of expenses of administration of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act by insurance carriers and self-insurers outh-orized to insure under section 32 of act. SMITH (R N.J.), Ives (R N.Y.), Purtell (R Conn.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
- Amend section 9 (c) (3) of National Labor Relations Act, as a (D Pa.), McNamara (D Mich.), Murray (D Mont.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare
- S 839 Provide method for regulating and fixing wage rates for employees of navy yards.
 SMITH (R Maine) 1/25/57 Senate Armed Services.
 S 856 Repeal section 9 (h) of National Labor Relations Act, as amended, relating
- unist affidavits. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Murray (D Mont.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare,

 5 857 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act in order to permit supervisors to be con-
- sidered as employees under provisions of such act, and for other purposes. Mc-NAMARA (D Mich.), Murray (D Mont.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate
- Labor and Public Welfare, i8 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act as amended, McNAMARA (D Mich.), Murray (D Mont.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

- \$ 859 -- Amend section 14 (b) of National Labor Relations Act to protect rights of employees and employers, in industries affecting commerce, to enter into unionshop agreements. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Murray (D Mont.), Clark (D Pa.) --1/25/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
- HR 3794 -- Amend section 6 (a) (1) of Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase national minimum wage to \$1,25 an hour, VANIK (D Ohio) -- 1/28/57 -- House Education and Lab
- HR 3833 -- Amend section 14 (b) of National Labor Relations Act to protect rights of employers, in industries affecting commerce, to enter into unis. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Armed Services. employees and employees op agreem
- HR 3846 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum hourly wage from \$1 to \$1.25, McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Education
- HR 3863 Amend National Labor Relations Act in order to permit supervisors to be considered as employees under provisions of such act, RADWAN (R N,Y,) 1/28/57 House Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

- \$ 845 Authorize Secretary of Army, Secretary of Navy and Secretary of Air Force to make grants to certain educational institutions for construction of military and naval science buildings. MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) 1/25/57
- HR 3598 -- Repeal act of February 18, 1896, as amended. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 1/24/57 - House Armed Services,
- HR 3611 -- Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended. CURTIS
- (R Mass.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Armed Services.

 HR 3766 -- Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide maximum retired pay for certain retired enlisted men for period from June 1, 1942, through June 30,
- 1946. DOWDY (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/28/57 -- House Armed Services.

 HR 3820 -- Amend section 490 of title 14, U.S.C., re settlement of claims of military and civilian personnel of the Coast Guard, CELLER (D.N.Y.) -- 1/28/57 House Judiciary.

VETERANS

- S 848 -- Incorporate Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A. NEUBERGER (D Ore.).
- Morse (D Ore.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Judiciary,

 \$ 883 -- Extend for 1 year the time for filing of claims by former prisoners of war under section 6 (e) of War Claims Act of 1948, WATKINS (R Utah) -- 1/25/57 -- Sen-
- HR 3608 -- Liberalize basis for and increase monthly rates of disability pension awar under Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a) part III. CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 1/24/57 - House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3619 -- Provide for advancement on retired list of certain Reserve officers recom-mended for promotion or decorated during World War I, EBERHARTER (D Pa.) --1/24/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 3630 -- Amend Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a) to provide that an aid and attendance allowance of \$230 per month be paid to triple and quadruple annutees during periods in which they are not hospitalized at Government expense. HOLT (R
- Calif.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

 HR 3636 -- Amend Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 and part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to require certain private educational institutions a training establishments to file non-Communist affidavits with Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and to require disapproval under such act, or such part, of any institution or establishment which fails to file such an affidavit, MAC DONALD
- (D Mass.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs. HR 3637 -- Provide for a Veterans' Administration hospital of 750 beds at Vancouver,
- Wash, MACK (R Wash.) 1/24/57 House Veterons' Affairs,
 HR 3646 Extend certain benefits to persons who served in Armed Forces of the U.S.
 in Mexico or on its borders during period beginning May 9, 1916 and ending April
 6, 1917, PERKINS (D Ky.) 1/24/57 House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3651 -- Determine claims of certain prisoners of war permanently disabled, and to confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims in the event of disagreement as to such claims, ROBESON (D Va.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 3652 -- Incorporate the 29th Division Association, RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 3653 Provide for construction of a Veterans' Administration hospital of 1,000 beds within state of Florida ROGERS (D Fla.) 1/24/57 House Veterans'
- HR 3657 -- Provide pension for widows and children of veterans of World War II and Korean conflict on same basis as pension is provided for widows and children of veterans of World War I, SISK (D Calif.) — 1/24/57 — House Veterans' Affairs.

 HR 3658 — Liberalize certain criteria for determining eligibility of widows for bene-
- fits. SISK (D Calif.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs. HR 3754 -- Provide for Veterans' Administration general medical and surgical hospi-
- tal of 1,000 beds at Bay Pines, Fla. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Vetrans' Affairs
- HR 3777 -- Amend P.L. 314, 78th Congress, provide that retired members of any component of Armed Forces may waive receipt of all or a portion of their retired pay. HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Armed Services,

- HR 3761 -- Provide for recovery of erroneous payments made under laws administered by Veterans' Administration, regardless of any waiver of recovery of such pay-ments, where proceeds of such payments can be traced. LONG (D La.) -- 1/28/57
- HR 3786 -- Amend Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a), as amended, to increase limit of amounts payable thereunder in connection with funeral and burial of deceased veterans. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 1/28/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs. HR 3802 -- Liberalize definition of "widow of a World War I veteran" for purposes of
- Veterans' Administration laws, provide that remarried widows may return to com-pensation rolls upon termination of their remarriage by divorce without fault on part of the wife, or by death. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Veterans'
- Affairs.

 HR 3807 -- Provide that 25 percent of national service life insurance fund may be invested in making direct home loans to veterans; increase the maximum loan entitle ment of veterans under section 512 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and expedite action on certain applications of veterans for direct home loans, BOYKIN (D Ala.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs,

3821 -- Re determination of the permanency of active pulmonary tuberculasis in certain pension claims, CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Veterans HR 3821 -- Re determination of the pa

3822 — Extend presumption of line of duty in certain cases for purposes of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) — 1/28/57

- House Veterans' Affairs, HR 3823 -- Assure that disablement or death of a veteran pursuing a course of vo-tional rehabilitation training resulting from carrying out of recommendation. instructor or training officer be treated as service-connected for purposes of vet-

instructor or maining afficer be treated as service-connected for purposes of vereated laws. CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) - 1/28/57 -- House Veterana' Affairs.

HR 3850 -- Extend to the veterans of Mexican border service in 1916 and 1917 and their widows and minor children all the provisions, privileges, rights and benefits of laws enacted for the benefit of veterans of World War I, MOULDER (D Ma.) - 1/29/67.

Mo.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

HR 3852 -- Extend certain benefits of persons who served in Armed Forces of the United States in Mexico or on its borders during the period beginning May 9, 1916 and ending April 6, 1917. NATCHER (D Ky.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs. 1857 -- Amend section 605 of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to pro-

vide that 25 percent of the national service life insurance fund be invested in making direct home loans to veterans, and that interest from such loans in exce of the average rate of interest on the portion of such fund invested in other obligations be used to pay the costs of administrating such act, PERKINS (D Ky.) — 1/28/57 — House Veterans' Affairs.

HR 3867 — Amend Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a) to provide that persons who are averaged purple Metals by decaying the house Veterans's Regulation No. 1 (b) to provide that persons who are

awarded Purple Heart be deemed to have a 10 percent service-connected disability.

SILER (R Ky.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

CIVIL SERVICE

- S 816 -- Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act, approved Sept. 17, 1916, as amended re reimbursement of expenditures from Employees' Compensation Fund by Federal employing agencies, SMITH (R N. J.), Ives (R N. Y.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Purtell (R Conn.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

 S 821 -- Amend Civil Service Referement Act re annulties of Panama Canal ship pilots. SCOTT (D N.C.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 3612 Increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from civil service retirement and disability fund, CURTIS (R Mass.) 1/24/57 House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 3638 Increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from civil service retirement and disability fund, MERROW (R. N.H.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Post Office nd Civil Service.
- HR 3762 Increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from civil service retirement and disability fund, DINGELL (D. Mich.) 1/28/57 House Post Office and Civil Service,
- HR 3784 Increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from civil service retirement and disability fund, REECE (R Tenn.) 1/28/57 House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 3797 -- Amend Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 to provide that certain officers and employees of Federal Government who are disabled veterans shall be entitled sick leave at rate of 20 days per year. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 1/28/57 - House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 3812 Increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from civil service retirement and disability fund. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) 1/28/57 House Past Office and Civil Service.
- 3827 increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from civil service retire-ment and disability fund, DENTON (D Ind.) 1/28/57 House Post Office and Civil Service
- HR 3837 -- Amend act of August 24, 1912, as amended, with reference to educational leave to employees of Bureau of Indian Affairs, HALEY (D Fla.) -- 1/28/57 --House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3838 Increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from civil service retirement and disability fund, HEALEY (D.N.Y.) 1/28/57 House Post Office
- and Civil Service,

 HR 3851 Amend section 5 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, in
 post offices which are reclassified from third to fourth class, NATCHER (D Ky.)

 1/28/57 House Post Office and Civil Service,

3853 — Increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from civil service retirement and disability fund, OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) — 1/28/57 — House Post Office and Civil Service.

COMMEMORATIVE

- S J Res 41 -- Declare Sept. 17 a legal public holiday to be known as Constitution Day. WATKINS (R Utah) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
- H J Res 186 -- Provide for observance and commemoration of the the official founding and launching of the conservation move remoration of the 50th anniversary of In public interest of the natural resources of the U.S. DINGELL (D Mich.) --1/24/57 -- House Judiciary.

H J Res 193 — Provide that the day on which the Presidential election is held be a legal holiday. CURTIS (R Mass.) — 1/28/57 — House Judiclary.

HR 3649 — Issue a special postage stamp in honor of the 100th anniversary of the Milwaukse Liedertafel. REUSS (D Wis.) — 1/24/57 — House Past Office and Civil

HR 3759 -- Make first Tuesday after first Monday in November, in every even-num ed year, a legal holiday. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 1/28/57 -- Mouse Judiciary.

HR 3770 -- Rename Strawn Dam and Reservoir project in State of Kansas as John Re.

woir project in State of Kansas as John Redmond Dam and Reservoir, GEORGE (R Kan.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Public Works.

CONGRESS

- H J Res 196 -- Establish a joint committee to investigate cost of living and the widering spread between retail prices and prices paid to farmers, POWELL (D N,Y,) -- 1/28/57 -- House Rules,
- H Con Res 82 -- Authorize printing of additional copies of hearings on the national highway program for use of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representa-tives, BUCKLEY (D.N.Y.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Administration.

H Con Res 84 — Express appreciation of Congress for action of certain railroads in re-ducing certain freight rates in southwestern drought area, BURLESON (D Texas)

ducing certain freight rates in southwestern arought area, BURLESON (D. texas)

-- 1/28/57 -- House Interstate and Foreigh Commerce,

s 120 -- Authorize printing of additional copies of P. L. 880, 84th Congress, the
social security amendments of 1956, BURLESON (D Texas) -- 1/24/57 -- House Administration

H Res 126 -- Provide certain additional employees, COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 1/28/57 --

House Administration,

H Res 128 -- Authorize Committee on House Administration to continue study and investigation begun under House Replution 262, HAYS (D Ohio) -- 1/28/57 --House Rules,

H Res 129 -- Amend rules of House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on Independent Unions, HIESTAND (R Calif.) --1/28/57 -- House Rules.

H Res 132 -- Create select committee to conduct an investigation and study of causes of present trend toward inflation, ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Rules.

HR 3758 — Provide for procurement and installation of mechanism for recording and counting votes in House of Representatives, DENTON (D and.) — 1/28/57 — House Administration.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

- H J Res 187 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for election of President and Vice President, HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/24/57 - House Judiciary.
- H J Res 188 Similar to H J Res 187, HESTAND (R Calif.) -- 1/24/57.

 HR 3613 -- Reorganize Department of Justice for protection of civil rights. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 3614 Outlaw poll tax as a condition for voting in any primary or other election for national afficers, DIGGS (D Mich.) 1/24/57 House Administration. HR 3615 Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry, DIGGS (D Mich.) 1/24/57 House Education
- and Labor.
 HR 3616 -- Declare certain rights of all persons within jurisdiction of U.S. and for protection of such persons from tynching. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Judiciary . HR 3617 -- Protect right to political participation DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 1/24/57 --

- HR 3617 -- Protect right to political participation, DIGGS (U Mich.) -- 1/26/37 -House Judiciary.

 HR 3618 -- Establish a Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of Government,
 DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Judiciary.

 HR 3640 -- Provide that any person aggrieved by a final decision of the Employees'
 Compensation Appeals Board may bring action on his claim in a U.5. district
 court. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 3768 -- Guarantee . ight of trial by jury in certain contempt cases in U.S. courts and restrict cletations for contempt to proceedings involving persons, having actual notice of terms of writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command of the court, FLYNT (D Go.) — 1/28/57 — House Judiclary.

 HR 3793 — Provide means of further securing and protecting civil rights of persons within jurisdiction of U.S. VANIK (D Chio) — 1/28/57 — House Judiclary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

\$ 835 — Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims of U.S. to consider and render judgment on claim of Cuban-American Sugar Co., against the U.S., IVES (R.N.Y.) — 1/25/57 — Senate Judiciary.

H J Res 189 -- Amend section 84 (a) (2) of title 28 of U.S.C. ALLEN (R Calif.) --1/28/57 -- House Judiciary

HR 3609 - Amend title 28 of U.S.C. to provide appointment of one additional district judge for the southern district of Florida, CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 1/24/57 --House Judiciary.

HR 3629 — Revise Federal election laws to prevent corrupt practices in Federal elec-tions, HIESTAND (R Calif.) — 1/24/57 — House Administration.

HR 3662 — Amend section 1717 of title 18 of U.S.C. to make nonmailable certain de-

famatory and other matter, CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Judiciary, 3663 -- Amend section 1461 of title 18 of U.S.C. re mailing of obscene matter, HR 3463 -- A DOWDY (D Texas) -- 1/24/57 -- House Judiciary.

DOWDY (D lexas) -- 1/24/5/ -- House Judiciary.

HR 3791 -- Provide for representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in district courts of U.S. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Judiciary.

HR 3811 -- Provide that U.S. district judges for the districts of Hawaii and Puerto Rico have some tenure of office and retirement rights as all other U.S. district judges, BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 1/28/57 -- House Judiciary.

HR 3813 -- Provide for appointment of additional circuit and district judges, CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Judiciary,
HR 3814 -- Provide that chief judges of circuits and district courts cease to serve as

such upon reaching age of 70, CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Judiciary.

HR 3815 — Re appointment, compensation and powers of bailiffs in district courts.

CELLER (D N.Y.) — 1/28/57 — House Judiciary.

HR 3816 — Amend section 752 of title 28, U.S.C. CELLER (D N.Y.) — 1/28/57 —

House Judiciary.

HR 3817 — Authorize Judicial Conference of the U.S. to promulgate minimum standards of qualifications for probation officers. CELLER (D.N.Y.) — 1/28/57 — House Judiciary.

HR 3818 — Provide for maintenance of a roster of retired judges available for special statistics and for their suspenses to such duty by the Chief Justice of the

judicial duy and for their assignment to such duty by the Chief Justice of the U.S. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Judiciary. 1819 -- Amend section 331 of title 28, U.S.C., to provide representation of district judges on Judicial Conference of the U.S. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/28/57 --

House Judiciary.

HR 3832 — Guarantee the right of trial by jury in certain contempt cases in U.S. courts and restrict citations for contempt to proceedings involving persons having actual notice of terms of writ, process, order, rule, decree or occurt. GRANT (D Ala.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Judiciary.

HR 3836 -- Repeal section 1157 of title 18 of U.S.C., as ame

(by request) -- 1/28/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 3872 -- Confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgment upon claims of customs officers and employees to extra compensation for Sunday, holiday and overtime services performed after Aug. 31, 1931 and not heretofore paid in accordance with existing law. WEST-LAND (R Wash.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HR 3752 — Regulate practice of physical therapy by registered physical therapists in D.C. BROYHILL (R Va.) — 1/28/57 — House District of Columbia .

HR 3839 — Modify Code of Laws for District of Columbia to provide for uniform suc-

cession of real and personal property in case of intestacy, to abolish dower and courtesy and to grant unto a surviving spouse a statutory share in the other's real estate owned at time of death, HYDE (R Md.) -- 1/28/57 -- House District of

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

HR 3604 -- Amend section 831 of title 5 of Canal Zone Code to make it a felony to injure or destroy works, property, or material of communication, power, ligh control or signal lines, stations or systems. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/24/57 nication, power, lighting House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 3634 — Provide (1) that the U.S. pay the actual cost of certain services contracted for Indians in states of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin; (2) for a more equitable apportionment between such states and the Federal

Government of the cost of providing aid and assistance under Social Security Act to Indians, KRUEGER (R N.D.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs, HR 3747 -- Grant school lands in Alaska to territory of Alaska

-- 1/28/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 3761 -- Provide for gradual elimination of salmon traps in waters of Alaska, DIN-GELL (D Mich.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 3772 — Authorize Secretary of Interior to compromise, adjust or cancel certain debts of individual Indians and Indian tribal organizations, HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) — 1/28/57 — House Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 3789 — Determine rights and interests of Navaho Tribe, hopi Tribe, and individual tribal control of the control o

Indians to area set aside by Executive Order of December 6, 1882. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 3790 -- Relative to jurisdiction over criminal offenses or civil actions com or arising on Indian reservations, UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs,

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

S 830 -- Provide for conveyance of Hines Service Center, Hines, Ill., and Lincoln Ordnance Plant, Springfield, III. to state of Illinois. DIRKSEN (R III.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Armed Services.

S 842 -- Require Secretary of Army to issue to Joe Graham Post No. 119, American Legion, a deed to certain lands within Ship Island Military Reservation, removing certain conditions made a part of conveyance and provide for conveyance of a portion of such lands to United Daughters of the Confederacy, STENNIS (DMiss,) - Senate Armed Services.

5 864 -- Provide for transfer of certain lands to Minnesota, THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs

H J Res 197 -- Establish Multiple Uses of Public Lands Commission. TOLLEFSON (R

Wash.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 3661 -- Provide that withdrawals or reservations of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of the U.S. for certain purposes not become effective until approved by act of Congress. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs

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HR 3748 — Provide for conveyance of certain lands of U.S. to city of Gloucester, Mass. BATES (R Mass.) — 1/28/57 — House Merchant Marine and Fisheries. HR 3776 — Authorize transfer of that portion of Camp Joseph T. Robinson, known as Bapitst College tract, to state of Arkansas. HAYS (D Ark.) — 1/28/57 — House

Armed Services, HR 3788 -- Similar to HR 3661, UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/28/57

HR 3799 -- Similar to HR 3661, BARING (D Nev.) -- 1/28/57. HR 3825 -- Require Secretary of Army to issue to Joe Graham Post No. 119, American

Legion, a deed to certain lands within the Ship Island Military Reservation re-Legion, a deed to certain lands within the Ship Biana military nearranger and moving certain conditions heretofore made a part of the conveyance and provide for conveyance of a portion of such lands to the United Daughters of the Confederacy, COLMER (D Miss.) — 1/28/57 — House Armed Services, 3840 — Provide for adjustments in lands or interest therein acquired for the Grapevine Reservoir project located in state of Texas, by reconveyance of certain lands

vine Reservoir project located in state of Texas, by reconveyance of certain lands or interests therein to former owner thereof, IKARD (D Texas) -- 1/28/57 -- House

HR 3860 -- Similar to HR 3661, PFOST (D Idaho) -- 1/28/57.

POST OFFICE

HR 3605 -- Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department, BYRD (D.W.Va.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Post Office

HR 3645 -- Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department, PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 3782 -- Increase equipment maintenance allowance for rural carriers, POLK (D. Ohio) -- 1/28/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

3862 -- Provide overtime pay for service of postal employees on Saturday and Sun-days during month of December, POLK (D Ohio) -- 1/28/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

S 838 -- Establish in Executive Office of President a National Freeds activities of U.S. in promoting cause of freedom, KNOWLAND (R Calif.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Foreign Relations.

S 855 -- Amend section 203 (j) of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit distribution of surplus property to municipal governments for municipal governmental purposes. McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Government Operations

H J Res 191 — Authorize President to invite states of the Union and foreign countries to participate in Transportation World's Fair to be held in Chicago, III, in May of 1958. CHURCH (R III.) — 1/28/57 — House Foreign Affairs.
H J Res 192 — Authorize Federal participation in Transportation World's Fair to be held in Chicago, III., in May of 1958. CHURCH (R III.) — 1/28/57 — House Foreign Affairs.

eign Affairs. HR 3592 -- Establish a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to study the outdoor recreation resources of the public lands and other land and water areas of the U.S. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/24/57 -- House interior and

master Artairs.

HR 3593 -- Similer to HR 3592 SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/24/57.

HR 3594 -- Similer to HR 3592, ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 1/24/57.

HR 3595 -- Similer to HR 3592. RECALF (D Mont.) -- 1/24/57.

HR 3596 -- Similer to HR 3592. RECOLE (R Ariz.) -- 1/24/57.

HR 3810 - Prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction control made by executive agencies, BRAY (R Ind.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Judiciary,

GENERAL

HR 3829 -- Provide for construction of a new Federal building in Newman, Ga.FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Public Works.

HR 3845 -- Extend for 1 year the time in which the Boston National Historic Sites Commission shall complete its work, McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

\$ 843 -- Amend the Securities Act of 1933, SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 1/25/57 --Senate Banking and Currency.

- HR 3627 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953 to make Small Business Administration a permanent agency of the Government, HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 1/24/57 -- Hause Banking and Currency.
- HR 3660 -- Establish a National Monetary and Financial Commission, TALLE (R lowa)
- HR 3800 -- Establish a Various involved y and Financial Commission, 1724/57 -- House Banking and Currency.

 HR 3800 -- Permit sale of gold within U.S., its territories and possessions, including Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 1/28/57 -- House Banking and Currency.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

- § 886 Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between ports in southeastern Alaska, between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in southeastern Alaska or the continental United States, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Interstate
- H Res 124 Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate and study railroad accidents in U.S., giving particular attention to accidents occurring in New England. BATES (R Mass.) 1/28/57 House Nuics, HR 3625 Amend section 214 of Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to prevent use of arbitrary stock par values to evade Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction. HARRIS (D Ark.) 1/24/57 House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 3626 -- Amend section 1 (15) of Interstate Commerce Act to aid in alleviating shortages of railroad freight cars during periods of emergency or threatened emergency.

 HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 3767 -- Establish temporary commission to study effects on private shipbuilding industry of construction and repair of naval vessels in Government shippards, FAL-LON (D Md.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 3773 -- Amend part III of Interstate Commerce Act to authorize Interstate Commerce Commission to revoke, amend, or suspend water-carrier certificates or permits under certain conditions. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce
- R 3774 Amend section 218 (a) of Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to require contract carriers by motor vehicle to file with Interstate Commerce Commission their actual rates or charges for transportation services, HARRIS (D Ark.) --1/28/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 3775 -- Amend section 20b of Interstate Commerce Act in order to require Interstate Commerce Commission to consider, in stock-modification plans, assents of controlled or controlling stockholders, HARRIS (D Ark.) — 1/28/57 — House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- \$ J Res 39 -- Authorize construction of certain water conservation projects to provide for a more adequate supply of water for irrigation purposes in Pecos River Basin, N.M. and Texas. ANDERSON (D.N.M.), Chavez (D.N.M.), Johnson (D. Texas), Blakley (D. Texas) — 1/25/57 — Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

 5826 — Provide for establishment of Cope Cod. National Park, in Commonwealth of Massochusetts, SALTONSTALL (R. Mass.), Kennedy (D. Mass.) — 1/25/57 — Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs,
- \$ 828 -- Authorize certain inspections and investigations in metallic and nonmines and quarries, LANGER (R. N.D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Kefauver (D Tenn.),
 Morse (D Ore.), McNamara (D Mich.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Neely (D W.Va.) Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- \$ 846 -- Establish a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to study outdoor recreation resources of the public lands and other land and water areas of the U.S. ANDERSON (D.N.M.), Murray (D.Mont.), Watkins (R.Utah), Carroll (D.Colo.), Barrett (R. Wyo.), Kuchel (R.Calif.), Allott (R.Colo.) ---1/25/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- \$ 863 -- Affirm and recognize water laws of states lying wholly or partly west of 98th meridian. BARRETT (R Wyo.), Malone (R Nev.), Allott (R Colo.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Curtis (R Neb.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Anderson (D N.M.), Watkins (R Utah), Knowland (R Calif.), Langer (R N.D.), Bennett (R Utah), Mundt (R S.D.), Hruska (R Neb.), Case (R S.D.), Yaung (R N.D.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs,
- HR 3631 -- Provide for an experimental research program in cloud modification, HULL (D Ma.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

 HR 3639 -- Relating to certain inspections and investigations in metallic and no
- tallic mines and quarries (excluding coal and lignite mines) for purpose of obtaining information re health and safety conditions, accidents, and occupational diseases therein. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 3647 -- Provide for establishment of a fish hatchery in state of Wisconsin, REUSS (D Wis.) — 1/24/57 — House Merchant Marine and Fisheries. HR 3760 — Provide for Federal assistance on dollar-matching basis, to state and lo-
- cal governments and agencies thereof for planning, constructing, operating and maintaining water conservation and water storage projects. DIES (D Texas) -- 1/28/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3771 Provide for transfer of care, operation and maintenance of Indian Irrigation or power project works to water users' associations or irrigation districts organized under state law. HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) 1/28/57 House Interior and Insular Affairs,
- HR 3798 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, BARING (D Nev.) --1/28/57 -- House Atomic Energy.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

- S 825 -- Permit construction of certain public works on Great Lakes for flood control and for protection from highwater levels, POTTER (R Mich.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 847 Amend act of June 5, 1944, re construction, operation and maintenance of Hungry Horse Dam, Mont. MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 1/25/57
- -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

 S 854 -- Provide for Improvement of Bayou Lafourche, La., and construction of Lafourche-Jump Waterway, LONG (D La.), Ellender (D La.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Public Works.
- H Res 131 -- Request Secretary of Interior and Director of Budget to prepare and sub-mit to the Congress, legislation to establish a Columbia River Basin account for irrigation projects, ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 3620 -- Direct Secretary of Commerce to make an investigation and study of feasibility of constructing heliports in connection with National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, FALLON (D Md.) -- 1/24/57 -- House Public Works,
- HR 3778 -- Amend act of May 29, 1930, with respect to stream valley parks in Maryland, HYDE (R Md.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Public Works.
- HR 3806 -- Modify and extend the project for Lake Pontchartrain, La. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Public Works.
- HR 3844 -- Provide for a survey to be conducted to determine the feasibility of deep ening, widening, and straightening the Red River and certain of its tributaries from its mouth through Shreveport, La. to Denison, Texas and through Caddo Lake to Jefferson, Texas. LONG (D La.) -- 1/28/57 -- House Public Works.
- HR 3848 Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Hells Canyon Dam on Snake River between Idaha and Oregon. METCALF (D Mont.) 1/28/57 House Interior and Insular Affairs,

TAXES AND TARIFFS

- \$ 808 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage small business concerns to engage in foreign trade. CAPEHART (R Ind.), Jenner (R Ind.), Frear (D Del.), others (D Fla.) -- 1/23/57 -- Senate Finance.
- \$ 822 -- Exempt from Federal Income tax dividends paid by regulated investment companies whose income is 95 percent derived from tax-exempt Government obligations and 5 percent from Federal Government taxable obligations, MARTIN (R Pa.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Finance
- \$868 -- Provide a 30-percent credit against Federal individual income tax for amount paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/25/57 -- Senate Finance.
- HR 3214 Regulate foreign commerce of U.S., by establishing import quotas under specified conditions, DAVIS (D Ga.) 1/17/57 House Ways and Meons., HR 3227 Amend paragraph 1530 of Tariff Act of 1930 re classification and rate of duty on certain footwear. FORAND (D R.I.) 1/17/57 House Ways and Mer.
- HR 3228 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide credit against estate tax for Federal estate taxes paid on certain prior transfers in case of decedents dying after Dec., 13, 1947. FORAND (D.R.I.) -- 1/17/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- 1929 -- Increase from \$600 to \$800 the personal income-tax exemptions of a tax-payer (including exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and ad-ditional exemption for old age or blindness). FRAZIER (D Tenn.) -- 1/17/57 --
- ouse Ways and Means. HR 3234 -- Re information required from certain tax-exempt organizations, HAYS (D
- Ark.) -- 1/17/57 -- House Ways and Means.

 HR 3250 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to place certain handmade and moldmad on the free list, SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 1/17/57 -- House Ways and Mean act of the control of the cont
- HR 3253 -- Re information required from certain tax-exempt organizations, SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 1/17/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 3254 Remove inequities in allowances for interest on overpayments attributable to final determinations on applications for relief under section 722 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 for taxable years beginning after Dec. 13, 1941. SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 1/17/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 3267 -- Increase personal tax exemptions of a single taxpayer or head of household from \$600 to \$1,200. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 1/17/57 -- House Ways and Means.

 HR 3268 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code to remove limitations on amount of medical and dental expenses which may be deducted, to permit taxpayers to deduct such expenses, to arrive at their adjusted gross income, WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 1/17/57 House Ways and Means.
- HR 3351 Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to place bagpipes, kilts, sporrans and other accessories on the free list. ABBITT (D Va.) 1/22/57 House Ways and Means.
- HR 3414 Exempt certain non-profit organizations from tax imposed on bowling alleys and billiard and pool tables, TALLE (R lowa) 1/22/57 House Ways and Means, HR 3501 Amend section 5051 (a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to aid small busi-
- ness and discourage continued concentration in the brewing industry, RABAUT (D. Mich.) -- 1/23/57 -- House Ways and Means.

 HR 3510 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code to make it clear that taxes on transportation.
- of persons and property do not apply to ferry service provided by state-operated ferry boats. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 1/23/57 -- House Ways and Means. HR 3515 -- Amend section 5051 (a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to aid small
- business and discourage continued concentration in the brewing industry. WITH-ROW (R Wis.) -- 1/23/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 3520 Provide for a Federal lottery to raise funds for Federal hospitals, the blind, recipients of old-age assistance and disabled veterors, FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/23/57 House Ways and Means.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES FUNDS

The House March 20 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 6070) carrying \$5,385,201,700 in fiscal 1958 appropriations for 17 independent Government agencies. Three amendments to the bill, all adopted by voice vote, cut \$21 million from the amount recommended by the House Appropriations Committee.

BACKGROUND -- The Appropriations Committee March 15 reported HR 6070 (H Rept 197), recommending total appropriations of \$5,406,201,700. This amount was \$516,993,300 less than requested by the President and \$584,640,126 less than the fiscal 1957 total.

The major cuts made by the Committee were in the budget requests of the General Services Administration and Veterans Administration. The VA had \$206,657,700 trimmed from its requests, with the major cuts taken in funds for compensation, pensions and readjustment benefits. The Committee said it reduced these funds by 5 percent because "the estimate of what may be required can easily vary by such amount...and if at any time it becomes apparent that additional funds are needed, a supplemental request can be submitted."

PROVISIONS -- A breakdown of funds in HR 6070, as approved by the House:

Civil Service Commission	S	21,091,800
	Ф	
Disaster assistance		10,000,000
Federal Civil Defense		
Administration		39,300,000
Federal Communications		
Commission		8,300,000
Federal Power Commission		5,530,000
Federal Trade Commission		5,950,000
General Accounting Office		36,050,000
General Services Adminis-		,,
tration		258,389,600
Housing and Home Finance		200,007,000
Agency		119,645,000
Interstate Commerce Com-		117,040,000
mission		16,500,000
		10,300,000
National Advisory Committee		105 000 000
for Aeronautics		105,000,000
National Capital Housing		
Authority		40,000
National Science Foundation		40,000,000
Renegotiation Board		3,000,000
Securities and Exchange		
Commission		6,700,000
Selective Service System		27,000,000
Veterans Administration	4	,682,705,300
Total	\$5	,385,201,700

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

James C. Davis (D Ga.) -- Delete entire \$19 million allocated for stockpiling of strategic and critical materials by the General Services Administration; March 20. Voice vote.

Walter Rogers (D Texas) -- Cut funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics by \$1 million; March 20. Voice. ar Fi ba je Pi

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Rogers -- Cut appropriation for construction and equipment of the NACA by \$1 million; March 20, Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Ed Edmondson (D Okla.) -- Increase appropriation for surveys, plans and research of the Federal Civil Defense Administration by \$4.700.000; March 20. Voice

Defense Administration by \$4,700,000; March 20. Voice, DEBATE -- March 19 -- Charles Raper Jonas (R N.C.) -- "Ninety percent of the VA cuts may turn out not to be cuts at all because they are in programs such as compensation, pensions and other benefits for veterans which cannot be cut unless Congress itself changes the law of entitlement."

March 20 -- Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) -- The Republicans had "fallen down a little on offering amendments -- perhaps because from past experience we have learned that coming from our side of the aisle they are usually voted down by strict party vote --" while the Democrats "get the credit for voting for economy.... I want to commend them for being alert and attempting to get all this favorable political publicity."

SAVINGS BOND INTEREST

The House March 18 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 5520) to give the Treasury Department flexible authority to raise, from 3 percent to 3.5 percent, the maximum interest rate permitted on United States savings bonds held to maturity. The increased rate would apply to bonds maturing on or after Feb. 1. The Treasury has said it would raise the rate to 3.25 percent immediately. It sought a maximum rate of 4.25 percent.

A motion to recommit the bill, by Rep. Noah M. Mason (R III.), was rejected by voice vote.

BACKGROUND -- The House Ways and Means Committee March 6 reported HR 5520 (H Rept 185) without amendment.

DEBATE -- March 18 -- Homer Thornberry (D Texas) -- "Due to the general and rapid rise in interest rates, redemptions of U.S. savings bonds have for the past several months exceeded sale of such bonds.... Passage of HR 5520 would aid materially in correcting this situation..."

DISABLED JUDGES

The House March 19 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 110) to permit appointment of an additional judge to a Federal court from which an incumbent judge, though found physically or mentally disabled by the Judicial Council of the Circuit, declined to retire.

BACKGROUND -- The bill, reported (H Rept 170) Feb. 27 by the House Judiciary Committee, was requested by the Judicial Conference of the U.S. as part of its effort to reduce backlogs of court cases. (Weekly Report, p. 282)

BANKING LAW REVISION

The Senate March 21 passed, by voice vote with amendments, and sent to the House a bill (S 1451) -- the Financial Institutions Act of 1957 -- revising Federal banking laws. (Weekly Report, p. 303) The Senate rejected, by a 27-58 roll-call vote, an amendment by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to make mandatory, instead of permissive, stockholder cumulative voting for bank directors. Also rejected, by a 28-58 roll-call vote, was an amendment by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) tightening control over bank mergers. An amendment extending branch privileges of Federal savings and loan associations was rejected March 19 on a 26-59 roll call. (For voting, see chart, p. 388)

BACKGROUND -- A special advisory panel of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee Dec. 30, 1956, recommended close to 200 banking law revisions, and a two-year study of money and credit policies. (Weekly Report.

p. 26)

Senate hearings on proposed revisions were held from Jan. 28 to Feb. 18, and an omnibus bill reported March 4 (S Rept 121). (Weekly Report, p. 131, 303) The report said since the last major banking law revision in 1935, banking legislation had been enacted "on a piecemeal basis without consideration...to the over-all situation." The main purposes of S 1451 were to remove obsolete provisions and "to add new authority...to meet modern day conditions," the report said.

Banking Subcommittee Chairman A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) March 11 said S 1451 was "supported by an overwhelming majority of those in the banking and financial business field." He said, however, S 1451 "is not a 'banker's bill' which merely changes the law to make things easier for them." Robertson said the measure did not attempt to "resolve major controversies in the field of finance," since these problems should be left for

a long-range study. (Weekly Report, p. 33)
PROVISIONS -- See Weekly Report, p. 303. An added
provision prohibited campaign contributions by employees
of federally insured banks to public officials or candidates
for office controlling deposits or with supervisory bank

authority.

DEBATE -- March 12 -- Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Opposed public disclosure of bank stock ownership on grounds that no public hearings were held on the provision and it was a matter to be dealt with under the Securities and Exchange Act.

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- The Illinois banking scandal (Hodge embezzlement) pointed up the need for

definite identification of bank stock owners.

March 14 -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Proposed a ban on political contributions by officers and employees of federally insured banks to supervisory officials in order "to protect bankers from shakedowns by unscrupulous public officials."

George D. Smathers (D Fla.) -- Opposed Fulbright's

proposal as an attempt "to legislate morals."

Paul H. Douglas (D III.) -- Urged tighter controls over mergers and a compromise on branch privileges for

savings and loan associations.

March 18 -- Debate centered on Bush's proposed amendment eliminating bank stock ownership disclosure. Bush said disclosure was opposed by numerous banking groups, including the American Bankers Assn., because it would have "an unfortunate and depressing effect" on bank stocks and banks' ability to raise capital.

Proposals to limit disclosure to those owning a certain percentage of stock were made by Sens. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), Joseph S. Clark Jr. (D Pa.) and Anderson. Douglas said he would be willing to accept "about" a 3 percent figure, but added, "I do not like to do my bargaining on the floor."

March 19 -- Douglas' proposal for extending branch privileges to Federal savings and loan associations was opposed by A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), supported by

Monroney and Bush.

Clark and Frank J, Lausche (D Ohio) upheld Douglas' proposal to retain the current mandatory stockholder cumulative voting for bank directors, instead of the permissive system in S 1451; Robertson opposed it.

March 21 -- O'Mahoney's amendment on mergers was opposed by Robertson, Fulbright and Everett Mc-

Kinley Dirksen (R III.).

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) -- Eliminate mandatory Federal credit union audits, but have annual internal audits encouraged by Bureau Director, with outside audits if deemed necessary; March 18. Voice vote.

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), as modified by Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Require owners of bank stock to report an interest of 5 percent or more to the regulatory

agency involved; March 19. Voice.

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), as modified by Bush -- Ban all campaign contributions, except bona fide ones to political committees, by officers or employees of federally insured state banks to public officials or candidates for office controlling public deposits or having supervisory bank authority; March 19. Voice.

Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) -- Grant Federal supervisory agencies authority to require independent audits, when deemed necessary, of national, state-chartered or insured state banks, with the expense borne by the audited

bank; March 19. Voice.

Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- Permit national banks to offer stock option plans to employees; March 19. Standing.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Permit Federal savings and loan associations to set up branches in states that permit commercial bank branches (instead of only in states permitting branches for state-chartered savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks, as provided in the bill); March 19. Roll-call vote, 26-59.

Douglas -- Retain present mandatory cumulative voting for bank directors; March 21. Roll call, 27-58.

Douglas -- Require Attorney General to give consent

for completion of mergers; March 21. Voice.

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- Merger provisions should not constitute a defense of any actions instituted for antitrust or monopoly violations; March 21. Roll call, 28-58.

INVESTIGATIONS FUNDS

The House March 18 adopted by voice votes resolutions (H Res 163, 169, 171, 179) authorizing \$230,000 for investigations by House committees. The action brought the total made available for House investigations in the 85th Congress to \$2,569,500. (Weekly Report, p. 368). The resolutions authorized these expenditures:

\$ 50,000 -- Agriculture Committee. \$125,000 -- Education and Labor.

\$ 5,000 -- Banking and Currency (which earlier received \$100,000 -- Weekly Report, p. 193).

\$ 50,000 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Senators Kill Douglas, O'Mahoney Proposals to Amend Bill Overhauling Federal Banking Legislation by Big Majorities

- S 1451. Financial Institutions Act of 1957. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to authorize Federal savings and loan association branches in states that permit commercial banks to have branches. Rejected 26-59 (D 18-27); R 8-32), March 19, 1957. The President did not take a position on the vote. (See story, p. 387)
- 12. S 1451. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to require cumulative voting in elections of directors of national banks regardless of whether the bank's articles of association provide for such voting.

 Rejected 27-58 (D 20-24 R 7-34), March 21, 1957. The President did not take a position on the vote. (See story, p. 387)
- 13. S 1451. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) amendment to make plain that nothing in the section of the bill on insured bank supervision should be construed as approving any merger that violated the law or should be a defense against any prohibited antitrust action. Rejected 28-58 (D 27-17; R 1-41), March 21, 1957. The President did not take a position on the vote. (See story, p. 387)

- KEY -

- Record Vote For (yea).
- nced For, Paired For, CQ Pall For.

- N Record Vote Against (nay).
 X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
 P Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	TOTA	L			DEMOC	RATIC			REPUBLI	CAN	
Vote No.	11	12	13	Vote No.	11	12	13	Vote No.	11	12	13
Yea	26	27	28	Yea	18	20	27	Yea	В	7	1
Nay	59	58	58	Hay	27	24	17	Hay	32	34	41

		11	12	13			11	12	13			11	12	13		11	12	13
ALABAMA				_	IOWA					NEBRASKA					RHODE ISLAND			
Hill	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Hickenloope	r (R)	N	N	N	Curtis	(R)	X	N	N	Green (E		Y	Y
Sparkman ARIZONA	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Mortin KANSAS	(R)	N	N	N	Hruska NEVADA	(R)	N	N	N	Postore (C SOUTH CAROLIN	N		Y
Hayden	(D)	N	N	N	Carlson	(R)	?	N	N	Bible	(D)	N	N	N	Johnston (C) N	N	N
Goldwater ARKANSAS	(R)	N	N	N	Schoeppel KENTUCKY	(R)	N	N	N	Malone NEW HAMPSI	(R)	N	X	X	Thurmond (C) N		N
Fulbright	(D)	Y	N	N	Cooper	(R)	N	Y	N	Bridges	(R)	X	Y	N	Case (R) N	Y	N
McClellan CALIFORNIA	(D)	N	N	N	Morton LOUISIANA	(R)	N	N	N	Cotton NEW JERSEY	(R)	N	N	N	Mundt (R TENNESSEE) N	N	Y
Knowland	(R)	X	X	x	Ellender	(D)	N	N	N	Case	(R)	Y	N	N	Gore (D) Y	Y	Y
Kuchel COLORADO	(R)	N	N	N	Long MAINE	(D)	N	N	Y	Smith NEW MEXICO	(R)	N	N	N	Kefauver (D) Y	Y	Y
Carroll	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Payne	(R)	N	Y	N	Anderson	(D)	N	N	Y	Daniel (D) x	N	Y
Allott CONNECTICUT	(R)	N	N	N	Smith MARYLAND	(R)	Y	Y	N	Chovez NEW YORK	(D)	N	N	Ÿ	Johnson (D UTAH) N	N	Y
Bush	(R)	Y	N	N	Beall	(R)	N	N	N	Ives	(R)	N	N	N	Bennett (R) N	N	N
Purteil DELAWARE	(R)	Y	N	N	Butler MASSACHUSE	(R)	N	N	X	Jovits NORTH CARO	(R)	Y	Y	N	Watkins (R VERMONT	N	N	N
Fregr	(D)	N	N	N	Kennedy	(D)	Y	Y	J	Ervin	(D)	N	N	Y	Aiken (R) Y	Y	N
Williams FLORIDA	(R)	N	N	N	Saltonstall MICHIGAN	(R)	N	N	N	Scott NORTH DAKO	(D)	?	?	N	Flanders (R VIRGINIA	N	N	N
Holland	(D)	N	N	N	McNamara	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Langer	(R)	?	?	?	Byrd (D		N	N
Smathers GEORGIA	(D)	N	N	Y	Potter MINNESOTA	(R)	N	N	N	Young	(R)	N	N	N	Robertson (D WASHINGTON) N	N	N
Russell	(D)	N	N	N	Humphrey	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Lausche	(D)	N	Y	Y	Jackson (D		Y	Y
Talmadge IDAHO	(D)	N	N	Y	Thye MISSISSIPPI	(R)	Y	N	N	Bricker OKLAHOMA	(R)	N	×	X	Magnuson (D WEST VIRGINIA) N	Y	Y
Church	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Eastland	(D)	N	N	N	Kerr	(D)	N	N	N	Neely (D		1	J
Dworshak ILLINOIS	(R)	N	N	N	Stennis MISSOURI	(D)	N	N	N	Monroney OREGON	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Revercomb (R WISCONSIN	N	N	N
Douglas	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Hennings	(D)	N	N	N	Morse	(D)	Y	Y	Y	McCarthy (R	N	?	N
Dirksen INDIANA	(R)	N	V	N	Symington MONTANA	(D)	N	1	Y	Neuberger PENNSYLVAN	(D)	Y	Y	Ÿ	Wiley (R WYOMING) Y	N	N
Capehart	(R)	X	N	N	Mansfield	(D)	Y	1	V	Clark	(D)	Y	Y	Y	O'Mahoney (D		Y	Y
Jenner	(R)	?	N	N	Murray	(D)	Y	1	1	Martin	(R)	N	N	N	Barrett (R	N	N	N

Congressional Boxscore MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 85th CONGRESS

As of March 22, 1957

BILL		HOL	JSE	SEN	SIGNED	
Mideast Doctrine	(H J Res 117)	Reported 1/25/57	Passed 1/30/57	Reported 2/14/57	Passed 3/6/57	Signed 3/9/57
Foreign Aid						
OTC Membership						
Immigration	(5 343-346)					
School Aid	(\$ 872) (HR 1, 3986)	Hearings Completed				
Civil Rights	(S 83) (HR 6127)	Hearings Completed		Hearings Completed		
Alaska, Hawaii Statehood	(S 49, 50) (HR 50, 49)	Hearings Underway				
Monetary Commission	(S 599) (HR 3240)					
Excise, Corporation Taxes	(HR 4090)	Reported 2/7/57	Passed 3/14/57	Hearings Completed		
Small Business Administrati	on (S 637) (HR 3109)					
Minimum Wage Extension	(S 1139)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Underway		
Taft-Hartley Revision						
Industrial Atomic Energy	(S 151) (HR 2154)					
Higher Postal Rates	(HR 5836, 5839)	Hearings Underway				
Depressed Areas Aid	(5 964, 1433)			Hearings Underway		
Natural Gas Regulation						
Corn Acreage	(S 829) (HR 4901)	Reported 2/21/57	Rejected 3/13/57			
Drought Aid	(S 511) (HR 2367)	Reported 1/31/57	Passed 2/6/57			
Veterans' Pensions	1 2.2.1	7 - 7 - 2	77.77			
Federal Court Revision	(HR 110, 3818)	Reported 2/27/57	Passed 3/19/57			
Lobby Law Changes						
Niagara Power	(S 1037) (HR 4294)					
Banking Law Revision	(\$ 1451)			Reported 3/4/57	Passed 3/21/57	

Appropriations -- The House passed the Treasury-Post Office Department appropriation bill (HR 4897) for fiscal 1958 on Feb. 20; the Interior appropriation (HR 5189) Feb. 26; the General Government appropriation (HR 5788) March 13; the Independent Offices appropriation (HR 6070) March 20.

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The Week In Congress

Civil Rights Administration civil rights proposals moved a few steps along their bumpy path to the House and Senate floors. The House Judiciary Committee approved a modified version of President Eisenhower's proposals, but opponents of the legislation won a few days delay by having the Committee agree to report out a clean bill next week. Legislation closer to the original Administration proposals cleared its first hurdle in the Senate when a Judiciary subcommittee sent it to the full Committee, but there was no telling when the Committee would act. (Page 364)

Budget Cuts

A host of business organizations have outlined specific cuts they think can be made in proposed Government spending, including one suggestion by the National Assn. of Manufacturers to chop \$8.2 billion off the budget. Meanwhile, some Administration department heads have suggested to Congress that the amounts in their agency's budgets can be reduced. And the House sliced nearly \$538 million off the \$5.9 billion President Eisenhower requested for Independent Offices of the Government. (Page 361, 375, 386)

Banking Overhaul

Senate passage sent to the House a 251-page omnibus bill overhauling and streamlining Federal banking laws. The bill was passed by voice vote after nearly two weeks of debate and three roll-call votes on proposed amendments. The legislation is the result of studies in 1956 and hearings earlier this year. (Page 387)

Probe Funds

The youthful 85th Congress is well on the way toward surpassing the record amount its predecessor spent for committee investigations in 1955-56. House authorization of \$230,000 for three committees brought the total made available for House investigations this year to \$2,569,500. Senate committees so far have been authorized to spend just under \$3 million for their investigations. In 1955-56, the 84th Congress set aside \$9.3 million to cover inquiry costs. It reported spending a little more than 75 percent of that amount. (Page 368, 387)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Banking law revision, p. 388.

Election or Revolution?

"It wasn't an election; it was a revolution." That comment by Rep. Wint Smith (R Kan.) about sums up the feeling of Midwest Republicans on the 1956 voting. Nor does the future look much brighter to them. "I'm living on borrowed time," says Smith, who won by 5,462 votes in 1954 and 2,293 votes last November. "If changes are not made at the Department of Agriculture," he continued, "the Administration is not going to have any Republican Congressmen from farm areas." (Page 372)

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Flood Insurance

Homeowners and businessmen fearful of floods will be able to buy insurance against them for the first time in history in a few months. Up to now flood insurance has been unavailable at reasonable rates because private companies could not afford the heavy risk. So Congress last year, following disastrous floods in many areas, set up a cooperative Government-private company insurance plan. The first of this insurance will be sold this Spring or early Summer, reports the head of the Federal Flood Indemnity Administration, the agency established to handle the insurance plan. But in order for communities to remain eligible for the insurance after July 1, 1958, they must enact and enforce special zoning laws. (Page 378)

Fee vs. Free TV

After two years of hand-wringing, the Federal Communications Commission is ready to decide on controversial proposals for pay-as-you-watch television. The forthcoming FCC decision will have real meaning for the owners of America's 40 million television sets, but it will affect most directly the pocketbook battle between two groups of powerful business rivals. (Page 377)